REGD. NO. B. 1035

Sunday Edition

REGD. NO. B. 1065

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# The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO 37 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1934 PRICE ONE ANNA

# Rajen Babu Votes For "Frontier Gandhi"

## 900 Villages In Saran Submerged

## Heavy Loss Of Cattlewealth

## MENACE OF SANCTITY OF RY. EMBANKMENTS

## They Obstruct Overflow Of Rivers

### Ry. Authorities' Indifference: Time To Mobilise Public Opinion

*PATNA, Sept. 15.*

***Rajendraprasad who returned from his tour in the affected parts of the District of Saran, yesterday, has issued the following statement to the press.***

***"I have just returned after a short visit to some of the affected parts of the District of Saran. I had previously visited the flooded parts of Patna and Shahabad Districts. Everywhere I heard the same tale of misery and woe and saw the same scenes of devastation and destruction and starvation by human beings and cattle. The pecularity of this year's flood consists in the fact that it has taken a very long time for waters to recede. It is now three weeks when the first simultaneous rise in the three rivers, Ganges, Gogra and Sone, was recorded, and I have covered long distances on Boats, plying through what used to be fertile cultivated fields. In some places I measured the depth of water which is much more than a man's height. There is no knowing when the fields will be cleared.***

**VILLAGES WASHED AWAY**

**Many villages, particularly in Diaras on the river banks, have been completely washed away. I have seen some villages were not a single house is standing, and have talked to well-to-do friends who described how everything in their houses, including furniture, the stock of grain and fooder, were washed away.**

**There are hundreds of villages which are still surrounded by water on all sides, and the only means of ingress and egress is boats. Boats are not plentiful, and one can imagine the sufferings of the people who have lost their all, as a result of floods, and are not in a position even to-day—after three weeks—to get out of their village to do any work to earn their living, or even to make purchases of stores, like food-grains, and other every-day necessities of life. Outside their own village the sufferings of cattle are indescribable.**

**PLIGHT OF CATTLE**

**Our workers have found and rescued hundreds which had remained standing in water for days together, and which had grown so weak as to be unable to swallow and chew the fodder supplied to them. Thousands have been let loose by their owners or lost by them during the floods, with the result that the cattle relief camps, set up for such ownerless straying or deserted cattle, are put to the severest strain both as regards their accommodation and feeding capacity.**

In Saran there is a large area along the Sarju which has been visited twice by the floods, once in about the middle of July, and the second time about the last week of August and on both occasions water remained standing for weeks together. The area which has for the first time come under the sway of the Ganges flood, has suffered no less.

**900 VILLAGES OF SARAN SUFFER**

It is reported that more than 900 square miles has been badly hit in Saran alone, and more than 900 villages have suffered.

B. C. R. C. has done its best to give relief in the shape of food to human beings and cattle. It has distributed some cloth also, but not much, as water is gradually receding. The distribution of free doles is being discontinued, but there is still a very large area which is water-logged, and completely cut off from the safe dry land, and there it is necessary to continue distribution of doles.

**RLY. EMBANKMENT STOP FLOODS**

The conviction has been forced on me during the course of my tour that sufferings of the people would have been very much less and the damage to property infinitely diminished, if the railway embankment had not obstructed the overflow of the rivers, and allowed it free passage to spread over a very much greater area. At numerous places breaches in the railway line have occurred and they indicate the natural course which the water has taken. If instead of waiting for such braeches after serious

Continued on page 6).

## SELF-DETERMINATION

### Basis Of India's Demand For Constituent Assembly

### ASAF ALI ON DUTY OF CONGRESS CANDIDATES & ELECTORATES

NEW DELHI, Sept. 15.

Mr. Asaf Ali has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"As the elections draw nearer, the need for clearly stating the issues on which the country's verdict is sought, becomes more imperative. Of all the issues, which the Congress has placed before the country, by far the most vital is the assertion of the universally admitted right of self-determination, which is the basis of India's unequivocal demand for a Constituent Assembly.

The goal of the Congress continues to be as defined by the Lahore Congress and recently re-affirmed by the Working Committee. But it is obvious that only a self-determined constitution produced by the duly elected delegates of the country can satisfy the people. This is the most vital issue the Congress has placed before the country, and all other issues are corollaries of or deductions from the right of self-determination.

MAIN PLANK.

**"It is essential for the Congress candidates to place the issues as clearly before the Electorate as possible. This is the main plank of our political platform, so far as the forthcoming elections are concerned.**

"In regard to the immediate work in the Assembly, the Congress policy is equally emphatic that besides securing the restoration of the conditions, which make the free growth of the Indian Nation, no opportunity is to be spared for such constructive efforts as may be calculated to help the people to realise their legitimate aspirations and the objective of the national reconstruction.

"Crores and crores of people's hard-earned money goes to the maintenance of the Government machinery, which is yet to be taught to respond to the tax-payers' urgent needs.

**"The national resources continue to remain fallow, and the economic conditions of the country clamour for equitable adjustment.**

"A complete survey of the unemployment conditions of the economic, industrial and agricultural depression has yet to be undertaken to discover the appropriate remedies. None can blame, who is having despaired of every hope to express their impatience with all constitutional efforts even of the advanced section of the Congressmen. But it is for the electorate to prove how far it will help the Congress in its proposed effort."— United Press.

## STOP PRESS

CHINTAMANI FOR ASSEMBLY.

ALLAHABAD, Sept 15

It is understood that Mr. C. Y. Chintamani has consented to stand as a candidate for the Assembly from Seven Cities, U.P., with the support of the Nationalist Party. Probably Pandit Nanak Chand will stand from Meerut City as a Nationalist candidate. —A. P.

## Wire To Mahatma

### *Begs To Decline Offer Of Presidentship*

***PATNA, Sept. 15.***

***The "United Press" understands that Babu Rajendra Prasad has wired to Gandhiji to allow him to decline the Congress Presidentship, due to domestic calamities, and suggesting the Frontier Gandhi's name in his place. —United Press.***

## GANGES RISING AGAIN

### Hundreds Of Lives In Danger

(From A Correspondent.)

PATNA, Sept. 15.

The flooded districts of Behta, Arrah, Balia, Chapra, Hajipur, Monghyr, Bhagalpur along the river beds are survey. It is found that hundreds of villages have been washed away. Heavy loss of cattle has occurred. The surviving cattle are passing days in water and are almost famishing. Some are fed by leaves of trees and rotten roof-straw, decayed fodder skins and hoops.

The Central Relief people and Government are all anxious to save the distress which is inconceivable. They are importing fodder and the growing fodder crop might give the necessary relief. Railway concessions are badly needed.

The Central Relief Fund has granted Rs. 20,000 for cattle relief. Prompt distribution of fodder has begun but the efforts are only a drop in the ocean. Funds are urgently needed at Ballia, through the Humanitarian League.

**The Ganges' water is rising again. God alone can save hundreds of unfortunate lives which are definitely exposed to destruction. Prompt relief is badly needed. The situation might improve after a month, which migh save the situation; in the meantime any relief will be welcome.**

## TERRORISTS MUST KNOW

### No Short—Cut To Progress, Says Liberal Leader

### BASU'S PLEA FOR CONSTRUCTIVE WORK

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

"For a little over 25 years terrorism has manifested itself in different shapes. Its continued re-appearance in an unexpected manner and in unexpected quarters has shaken the sense of security that people have felt. The course of events has now confirmed the idea that apart from what the State has been doing in combating the evil, the public should take the situation in hand and do all they are capable of doing in rooting out the serious evil", said Mr. J. N. Basu President of All-India Liberal Federation presiding over the Provincial Anti-Terrorist Conference held to-day at the Town Hall.

NO SHORT-CUT

Continuing Mr. Basu said, "The dangerous character of terrorism as it prevails here is due to great extent to its being of political character. Youngmen are not taught the truth that as in individual life so in national life, there is no short-cut to progress, but that progress implies long and steady work in the spheres of constructive activities and in patient removal of difficulties and obstructions. The short-cut that is taught is a crime of abominable character. Such a path is reprehensible for the attainment of the best ideals.

YOUTHS AND STUDENTS.

Continuing Mr. Basu said, "Feeling should be strengthened that the State exists for the good of the people and their acts display sympathy for liberties and welfare of the people. The youth of the country, particularly the students should be treated with due care. Steps should be taken to brighten their lives and meet them on a footing of sympathy and attention.—United Press.

RY. LINE BREACHED.

BOMBAY, Sept. 15.

Owing to heavy rain and flood the railway line for six miles between Dhekiajuli Road and Rangapara North of the Rangiya Rangapara North Section is in several, places unsafe for the passage of trains says the Divisional Superintendent, Lalmanirhat. No. 3 T. up of to-day's date is marooned between two breaches. No 4 T. and 206. T. down of date have been cancelled.

205 T up to-night will run only up to Majbat and 3. T. up to-morrow morning may run up to Belsiri.

## New York Cotton Market Bearish

### EFFECT OF CONTINUED STRIKE

(SPECIAL CABLE TO "THE CHRONICLE.")

New York, Sept. 15.

**The sentiment in the Cotton Market has been depressed. Southern Hedge-selling has been steadily increasing in face of restricted buying by Mills, owing to the continued Strike.**

**Speculative interest is limited on account of the weakness in Stocks.**

**Traders' view of the outlook is bearish, but the Government's offer of 12 cents Loan to farmers is considered to preclude the possibility of any further extended break in the cotton price, while sudden settlement of the Strike may cause a sharp rebound on purchases by Mills.**

## Tariff Board Report & Steel Bill Draft

### Alleged Advance Consultation With British Manufacturers

### *GOVERNMENT TO ISSUE COMMUNIQUE ... EXPLAINING POSITION ...*

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

**Repercussions have reached Simla of the most sensational disclosures made by the "Indian Finance" of Calcutta regarding the proceedings of the Executive Committee of British Iron and Steel Federation.**

**It has been alleged that Mr. Elliot, Head of the delegation of British Steel Industry, who appeared before the Indian Tariff Board to give evidence admitted at the meeting of the British Federation that a summary of the recommendations of the Tariff Board had been circulated to the members of the Federation and an advance copy of the report supplied to the British Government long before the report was officially published in India.**

**DEPRECATED BY M.L.A.'S**

It will be remembered that allegations were made in the last Assembly session that the Iron and Steel Bill was drafted much before the Tariff Board's report was published and the practice of introducing the Tariff Bill in the Assembly almost immediately after the publication of the Tariff Board's report was deprecated by many members as it deprived the members of the Assembly of the considered opinion of important business organisations and consumers who were affected by the tariff changes.

ARE THEY TRUE?

Representatives of Iron and Steel Industry are of opinion that if the allegations of advance consultation with British steel manufacturers as disclosed by Indian newspapers are true, Indian Steel Industry has legitimate ground for complaining that they have been put to grievous wrong by the Government.

The "United Press" understands that the Government of India will shortly issue a communique in which the entire position will be explained.—United Press.

## All Eyes On "Endeavour"

### First Race In America's Cup Starts: "Rainbow" Gains Lead Of One-Eighth Of Mile At 17/20 Hours

(Special Cable.)

NEWPORT, September 14.

Everything is set for the first race of America's Cup at noon to-morrow. President Roosevelt who is a very keen yachtman, is arriving with a party of one hundred to join the immense crowd, swollen by the obvious chance the "Endeavour" has of beating the "Rainbow."

It will be recalled that the races were inaugurated 83 years ago when Queen Victoria saw "America" (after which the Cup is named), gain an easy victory. Britain has unsuccessfully challenged on 14 occasions.

Even Americans are hoping for British victory, which it is felt will encourage the races which previously proved monotonous.

### *"Endeavour's" Ability Proved*

It is generally realised that "Endeavour" is not another outgeared boat like "Shamrock." Indeed, "Rainbow" actually copied "Endeavour's" flexible boom.

Friendly trials in America proved "Endeavour's" ability but the big question is whether the amateur crew is as strong or experienced as "Rainbow's" Scandinavian professionals.

### *"ENDEAVOUR" IS FIRST OUT*

(Special Cable).

NEW PORT, Sept. 15.

At 8-30 a.m. it was sunny, but shortly after the weather became dull, presaging a wet day. There was no wind in the harbour, but it is learnt the sea is choppy outside.

The "Endeavour" was first out towed by a tender this being the first time since her arrival, when she did not go on her own sail. The skipper's last words were: Vanderbit: "The Rainbow" is ready. We have done everything in our power. The rest remains with Nature. We trust the weather will be kind."

Mr. Sopwith said: "We regard this as any other race, but have made more preparations. Perhaps so have Americans. It is much easier to lose than win, like fishing, when it is easier to excuse the fishes lost than catching them."

15-MILE COURSE

NEWPORT, Sept. 15.

The course has been decided to be 15 miles windward from the starting point, southeast to the point, off No Man's Land, and return.

Yachts crossed the starting line at 16/45 B.S.T.

The "Rainbow" led slightly from the start both tacking the starboard. Sopwith kept the "Endeavour" pointed as high as possible, drawing level after ten minutes. Later, it appeared that "Endeavour" had two boat-lengths' lead.

"ENDEAVOUR" FALLS BACK

(Later)—Both were making better than six knots. At noon the "Endeavour" fell back slightly, and the "Rainbow" was now pointing higher. Both kept the Star board track, and were racing close together. The "Rainbow" appeared slightly faster, and it continued to lead at 17/20 hours B.S.T., and was a quarter-mile windward of the "Endeavour," who was one-eighth of a mile behind.

## THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

SEE AND HEAR

**SONE-KI-CHIDIA**

OR

**VISMI-SADI**

—A KRISHNATONE PRODUCTION
Featuring
GULAB, UDWALA, YESHWANT DAVE, AND PUSHPA.

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3RD GLORIOUS WEEK

at

**KRISHNA**

TALKIES

Charni Road

Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee at 3 p.m. on Sat. Sun. and Holidays.


### 9. SITUATIONS VACANT

**Wanted** an experienced accountant, stenotypist and a medical canvasser for an Import Export firm. Apply stating experience and lowest salary expected under Box No. 2945, "Bombay Chronicle".

**Wanted** Canvassers and Salesmen for Gujarati Papers, Medicines and Soaps. Apply (Monday), Parker and Company, 22, Apollo St. Fort. (2938).

### 12. TO BE LET

**To Let.**—To College Students, very sanitary, clean, and attractive single rooms, with Boarding arrangement, in same building, at Raval Mansion, opp. K.E.M. Hospital, Parel. Rent Rs. 15 to 24. (2934).

# NO HOPES OF SUCCESS

## Mr. Aney Feels Very Pessimistic Of New Move For Adjustment

AKOLA, Sept. 15.

Sardar Patel and his daughter and Mr Aney passed through Akola last night

Mr Aney interviewed said that he had no hopes of scucess in this new move of adjustment. Yet he would see Gandhiji next week

An official decision was reached here yesterday that the election of Berar Provincial Congress Committee held on Sept. 9 at Akola was illegal, and it was therefore set aside

It will be recalled in this connection that the objection raised by some members to the election of Mr Jatkar of Yeotmal as Vice-President on the ground that he was not fully clad in khaddar was ruled out by the President of the meeting, and subsequently about 60 members left the hall as a protest and appealed to the higher Congress authorities against this ruling.

DISSATISFIED WITH DECISION

Fresh elections will now very soon be held. The Berar Congressmen, it is said, are dissatisfied at the decision of the Parliamentary Board regarding the setting up of a candidate against Mr Aney Some of them wanted to talk to Sardar Patel about the necessity of setting up a Congress candidate against Mr. Aney A prominent and influential congressman was to travel with Sardar to put up the case but this plan was frustrated by Mr Aney's being in the same carriage, with Sardar Patel.

However it is hoped in Congress circles here that Sardar Patel and through him the Congress Parliamentary Board will agree the Berar Congressmen setting up a Congress candidate against Mr Aney.

Mr. P B Gole ex-M L C is said to be the Congress candidate in view.—A P.

## *KISAN SABHA DISSOLVED*

AMRITSAR, September 15.

Sardar Makhtool Singh, President of the Kisan Sabha, Amritsar, writes that as a protest against the action of the Punjab Government declaring the Sabha an unlawful association, the Kisan Sabha Amritsar with its branches and village units are hereby declared dissolved.

He further announces that all meetings and engagements fixed in connection with the Kisan Sabha have also been cancelled.—United Press.

### 87. ASTROLOGERS.

**Gentleman** desires partnership with practitioner of Scientific Astrology. Apply Box No. 2940, "Bombay Chronicle".

### 150. STAMP COLLECTING

**10 San-Marino 12 as. 25 Iceland** Re. 1|8 "Dolfern", Khan Building, Reay Road, Mazagaon, Bombay. (2944).


TO-DAY TO-DAY

GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

PRESENTED FOR THE WORLD FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS

"KHUKRIS AGAINST BAYONETS" A Unique Feature

To illustrate the evils of War—Arranged by Volunteers of the Bombay Gurkha Society and the Swastik League.

MIRA DEVI and SRINIVAS In Interpretive Hindu Dances

TABLA-TARANG—JANARDAN

MINUET DANCE—DOLORES DE FREECE

GRAND INTERNATIONAL PAGEANT ALAKNANDA In Brilliant Kathak Dances.

Many other Enchanting Numbers by European and Indian Artistes

SEATS: Special Rs. 5; Rs. 3|6; Rs. 2|4; Re. 1|2 (Inc. Tax).

At the Sir C. J. HALL, TO-DAY, at 6-30 p.m.

Booking at the door from 9 a.m.

**Kumari Kusumadevi Modak (left), who is only ten years old is a budding Keertankar or religious story-teller and songstress and was presented with a silver medal for her fine "keertans" by the Brahman Bhagini Samaj, Bombay, on the 4th instant. Beside her is her younger sister who ably helps her sister in her performances.**

# SARDAR BACK IN BOMBAY

## Mulraj Karsondas' Resignation Causes Stir

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Congress President, and Mr. Jairamdas Dowlatram, General Secretary, A.I.C.C. arrived in Bombay from Wardha on Saturday morning.

The President will lay the foundation stone of the Congress Nagar, Worli, on Sunday morning.

The resignation of Mr. Mulraj Karsondas, one of the treasurers of the Congress Reception Committee has caused a sensation in Congress circles in Bombay.

WHY HE RESIGNED.

Mr. Mulraj is said to have resigned owing to a difference of opinion regarding the advisability of constructing a camp for the lodging of Congress delegates. It is understood he is of the view that instead of spending money on this camp the Worli Development chawls should be rented.

Mrs. Perinben Captain and Mr. Abid Ali, who had resigned and who were requested to withdraw their resignations, have not, so far, withdrawn them.

## *MUST CONTINUE HIS LEADERSHIP*

### *Leaders Wait In Deputation On Vijaya Kumar*

KAPURTHALA, September 14.

It is learnt that a deputation of the prominent Hindus and Sikhs of Kapurthala will wait upon Swami Vijaya Kumar with a view to pressing on him the desirability and imperative necessity of continuing his leadership of the Hindus and Sikhs of Kapurthala who are passing through a grave crisis.

It may be recalled that Swami Vijaya Kumar went on hunger-strike three days ago, preparatory to his retirement from active public life in the State.—United Press.

## *WHO WILL PRESIDE?*

### *All India Anti-Communal Award Conference*

BOMBAY, Sept. 15.

In connection with the All-India Anti-Communal Award Conference to be held in Bombay on the eve of the forthcoming Congress Session with a view to secure the rejection of the Award by the Congress and the country in general, the "United Press" understands that the names of Pandit Mandan Mohan Malaviya, Sir P. C. Ray, Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee and Mr. C. Y. Chintamani are suggested for the presidentship.

The final choice will be made by the meeting of the Reception Committee that has been convened for next week.—United Press.

## *"TERRORIST DOCTRINES"*

### *30 Months' Jail For Bengali Youth*

FARIDPUR, Sept. 15.

Tarakeshwar Bhattacharjee has been sentenced by the Special Magistrate under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act to 30 months' rigorous imprisonment for being found in possession of a note-book, which, according to the prosecution, was used by the accused for disseminating terrorist doctrines.—United Press.

# CONSTABLE ASSAULTED

## Alleged Assailant Released On Bail Of Rs. 300

Sensational allegations of assault were made by Police constable 3405/B to the Pydhoni Police on Friday, against Ismail Kassam.

The accused was placed before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on a charge of assaulting a public servant.

It is alleged that the complainant had gone to Pydhoni to execute a distress warrant, when the accused interfered and assaulted him

He is further alleged to have dragged the constable into a restaurant nearby and then into the kitchen where, it is alleged, the accused picked up a blazing iron-poker and hit the constable with it on his head and shoulders.

A towasman, stated the Police in the remand application, appeared on the scene, snatched away his whistle and blew it, whereupon two other constables came on the spot, overpowered the accused and rescued the complainant.

The complainant was taken to the J. J. Hospital and subsequently allowed to go.

As the constable is reported to be ill and as inquiries were not complete, the accused was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 300 or in default to be remanded for 14 days.

## MAN IN THE KNOW TELLS

### Prisoners' Plan To Escape Foiled

The detection of a daring and well planned attempt by some accused to escape from the lock-up has caused a sensation at the Lamington Road Police Station.

Some undertrial prisoners, it is alleged, had planned to make a bold bid for freedom by boring a hole in the wall.

They had successfully removed a few bricks but before the job was completed one of the confederates, who was unexpectedly released on bail, gave the whole show away by giving the "Kabbar" to the police

Later the Deputy Commissioners of Police and the Superintendent inspected the scene.

It appears that some undertrial prisoners planned to escape from custody through the wall of the bath-room by removing some bricks.

One by one the men are alleged to have gone in and loosened the bricks. One of the men in the gang was released on bail and he came back to the police station later and disclosed the whole plot that had been hatched behind the bars to escape from custody.

The officer on duty was not inclined to believe the story as the strong-room of the Police Station was under strict supervision and a constable was posted on duty inside the lock-up. But when he went into the bath-room, he was surprised to find some plaster scattered on the floor. A close examination revealed some bricks loosened in the wall.

The matter was promptly reported to the Inspector, who in turn informed the Superintendent.

Inquiries were then made and the story was found to be true.

The report of the incident caused a sensation as within the last few years measures had been adopted to prevent a repetition of the Babu Chasmawalla episode. But some of our housebreaking experts apparently do not consider these precautions sufficient to deter them from their nefarious attempts.

The P.W.D. have now been called in and entrusted with the repairs.

## *PICE PER HEAD FOR EVERY RUPEE LOAN!*

Narayan Ladu and 13 others were sentenced on Friday, under the Gambling Act, by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, to pay varying amounts of fine.

Narayan Ladu was alleged by the prosecution to be the owner and occupier of a gaming house, situated on the first floor of the Bhayya's Chawl, off Sayani Road, in the DeLisle Road Police Section.

**Scheduled Rate!**

It was stated, he was letting the room for gambling purposes on a nominal rate of 1 pice per head per rupee won in the course of the gambling. The other accused were found gambling when the police raided the place on Wednesday last at about 1-30 in the morning.

All the accused except the first 25 denied the charge, while the first accused admitted having charged the rates as mentioned above.

The Magistrate sentenced Narayan Ladu to pay a fine of Rs. 5, and the others to Rs. 5, each.


**Hello Cinegoers!!!**

**Be on the look out!!!!**

TO BE RELEASED SHORTLY At your FAVOURITE THEATRE.

Wait!! Watch!!! ?

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Produced by:— D. G. PHALKE, The Film Pioneer of India

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Featuring:— Miss MALINI, Miss EKBAL, Mr. UDITSINGH PHELWAN

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**Vaman Avtar**

(The Greatest Mythological Masterpiece ever screened.)

with Sangit Ratna **Firoze Dastur**

It's a picture with a "Come-back" punch!

It's a mirror of human psychology!!

It's a marvel in this age of all that's Marvellous!!!

And remember—it's directed by J. B. H. WADIA.

Time: 3, 5-30, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

**SUPER TALKIES**

Charni Road Junction.

Coming at IMPERIAL CINEMA

On The 22nd September!

MAHALAXMI'S SOCIAL DRAMATIC SMASH.

**NANAND- BHOJAI**

SEE! Miss ZUBEIDABANU,

The Great Emotional Star at her best,

with BHAI DESA of Amritsar

**DON'T MISS THIS SUPER!!**

Here's a Picture SUPER !!

**Akashwani**

A Kolhapur Cinetone's

Marathi: Musical Super

Featuring.— VINAYAK, LEELA, BABURAO PENDHARKAR, PHATAK.

Director:— BHAL. G. PENDHARKAR

**KOHINOOR CINEMA, (Dadar)** B.B. Rly.

DAILY AT 5, 7-45, 10-30 p.m.

MATINEE: To-day, Tomorrow and on Monday at 2-15 p.m.


## *SATTAWALLAS SENTENCED*

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay passed sentence on 12 "Sutta" gamblers on Saturday. They were fined Rs. 150, 100, 70, 50 and 25 respectively.

The prosecution, was a sequel to the raid carried out by Deputy Inspector Karnik on August 4 in a room in Fanaswadi. Dattaram Krishnarao and 11 others who were found in the premises receiving "Sutta" bets and betting were taken into custody.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and imposed on them heavy fines.

## MUMBADEVI DHARAMSHALA RAIDED

The Dharamshala near Mumbadevi Temple was again raided by the Princess Street Police on Friday night. Three persons found in the Dharamshala and alleged to be receiving bets on Sutta figures were arrested.

The raid was carried out by Deputy Inspector Karnik. The police are alleged to have found sutta gambling going on in the Dharamsala and surprised the bookies who were accepting bets.

It will be recalled that raid had been carried out in these premises sometime ago when one of alleged gamblers jumped into the tank.

The arrested persons were taken to the Princess Street police station and later released on bail.


# Stop Press

*Yesterday Great Rush!*

AT GIRGAUM

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Radio Star **GOHAR** Karnataki

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Time: 3, 5-30, 8 and 10-30.

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A New Theatres Ltd.'s (Calcutta) Super Production

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Daily at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m. Matinee: 3 p.m. on Sat., Sun. & Holidays.


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# Increased Selling Pressure In Cotton

## TRADE BUYING NEAR OPTIONS BUT DISTANTS WEAK ON HEDGE SELLING

## Bombay Selling Found Locals Long In Liverpool

### ABSENCE OF SPECULATIVE ACTIVITY

Bombay, September 15.

As a result of increased selling pressure, cotton prices on the New York cotton Exchange declined on Friday. The market was easy on Southern hedge selling and long liquidation stimulated by unfavourable conditions in dry goods trade and weakness of Wall-Street.

There was utter absence of speculative activity and prices of near months fluctuated within a narrow range of 7 points. There was some trade buying in the near months while distant deliveries were weak without any support. This state narrowed differences between near and distant positions.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at about the highest level of the day at a net rise of 2 points with December 12.99. There was steady decline throughout the day and the market closed at a decline of 6 to 7 points for near months but distant deliveries were 14 to 15 points lower. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 13.05c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 7 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices declined 7 points at 12.87c.

LOAN PLAN

A Liverpool firm writes:—"It is reported that machinery has already been arranged for carrying the President's order into effect. This figure is 2 cents per lb. over the loans approved last year, and will probably have the effect of pegging the American markets. Exact details are lacking, but it should be pointed out that 12 cents for low middling at producing points would mean roughly 13 cents for Middling in New York, so that the loan plan will probably afford a barrier against any material decline in American markets."

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened on Friday at a decline of one point with January 6.79. There was scattered realising which met with trade caling and some buying on scale-down limits together with speculative buying Later on there was Bombay selling which found locals long with poor Egyptian market. The market had an unsettled tone and prices fluctuated within a range of 6 points. The market closed at a net decline of 4 to 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices improved one point at 7.10d per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 4 points. At the close October was 5-11 January 5-10 and March 5.07.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was easy on increased selling and in the absence of any support Sakels futures closed at decline of 9 points while Uppers futures lost 6 points. Spot sakels were unchanged at 8.32 while Upper spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 7.27d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet but steady. Sakels futures improved 7 to 9 points while Ashmouni futures advanced 2 points.

GOOD INVESTMENT

Messrs M & B. Estern Liverpool in their report dated Sept 5 state:—

The following is an extract from our Head Office market report dater 5th Sept:—"The Strike in the U S Cotton Mills cannot be considered to be a market factor—sooner or later a settlement must be arrived at, and in the meantime, stocks of cloth will be reduced. Cotton in the Southern Spot markets is pegged at 12 cents for low Middling (not Middling as stated in our previous report) consequently holders are not offering. Last year cotton declined more than a cent below the 10 cent loan price—but at that time the U. S Government had not made full provision for making the loan to all farmers, whereas the present 12 cent loan, financed through the Commodity Credit Corporation is open to all holders, whether it is for cotton produced.

A complete stoppage of the Cotton Textile Industry for a few weeks would give a fresh impetus to trade, and probably improve the Mill situation and bring the sales equal to production.

Although it is soemwhat difficult to become enthsiastically bullish, surrounded as we are, with declining consumption, and a general disbelief in President Roosevelt's Recovery plan we see no reason to join in the pessimistic view held by so many operators.

The depresing factors are all well known and yet the total decline from the recent high level only amounts to less than half-penny per lb. The slightest encouragement from the trade, and an improvement in general business, would bring with it advancing prices, consequently we adhere to our prevous opinion that purchases made on slight declines will prove a good investment in the future."

### PRIVATE CABLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Y. December highest (10 a.m.) | 12.99+.02 |
| N. Y. December Lowest (2-51 a.m.) | 12.90—07 |
| Liverpool January Highest (11-45 a.m.) | 6.81+.01 |
| Liverpool January Lowest (3-45 p.m.) | 6.75—.05 |

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market declined in the late trading on American selling orders. Lancashire yarn market quiet, with only a small business. No speculative demand. Our opinion is that any demand will change the aspect of the market.

Liverpool.—Market steady. Trade calling. Jobbers liquidated on small market Bullish temporary.

New York.—Hedging distants and price fixing nears caused narrowing differences Trade buying on scale. Speculative interest nil.

New York.—Stop orders are being reached. Hedge selling continues owing to strike. Consumption decreasing. Support being withdrawn by speculative interests. Think it a fair purchase now although market may go temporarily lower. Mills reopening gradually.

New York.—Liquidation and hedge selling were well absorbed notwithstanding the weakness of grains and securities markets and continuance of textile strike. Think that market will go temporarily lower.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents.

9-11 a.m.—Light to moderate rainfall in Oklahoma. Heavy rains in Eastern Belt. Forecast: Entire belt partly cloudy; weather cooler.

8-38 p.m.—U. S. A. Mill consumption for August 421,000 bales, (against 359,000 for July 1934 and 589,000 for Aug. 1933).

### NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, September 14

| | |
|---|---|
| October 1934 | 12.79—06 |
| December 1934 | 12.90—07 |
| January 1935 | 12.90—09 |
| March 1935 | 12.94—10 |
| May 1935 | 12.96—14 |
| July 1935 | 13.00—15 |
| Middling Spot | 13.05—05 |

### NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, September 14.

| | |
|---|---|
| October 1934 | 12.82—07 |
| December 1934 | 12.90—09 |
| January 1935 | 12.91—11 |
| Middling Spot | 12.97—07 |

### NEW YORK.

New York, September 14

| | |
|---|---|
| New York 10-55 a.m.— | |
| October 1934 | 12.85 |
| December 1934 | 12.97 |
| January 1935 | 12.98 |
| New York Noon Call— | |
| October 1934 | 12.85 |
| December 1934 | 12.96 |
| January 1935 | 12.97 |

### LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, September 14.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-11/16 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

Bank Bill 6 months market rate 0-15/16 per cent. to 1 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-1/2 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

Interests' 7 Days Market Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

### LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, September 14.

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. London on :— | £ |
| Berlin | 12.41 |
| Amsterdam | 7.30-1/2 |
| Brussels | 21.07 |
| Madrid | 36.19 |
| Milan | 57.71 |
| Berne | 15.15-3/4 |
| Paris | 75.06 |
| Prague | 118.87 |
| T. T. London on New York | |
| Closing cross rate | 5.00-13/16 |

## WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept. 14.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

| | Dol. |
|---|---|
| Amer. Power & Light Com. | 4 |
| Amer. Power & Light Pfd. dol 6 | 13 |
| Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P.A. | 11 |
| Amer. Forn. Power Com | 6 |
| Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P | 16 |
| Electric Bond Common | 9 |
| Electric Bond dol 5 Pfd. | 92 |
| Electric Bond dol 6 Pfd. | 87 |
| Columbia Gas | 8 |
| Columbia Gas 6 p.c. Pfd. A | 60 |
| United Corpn. | 3 |
| American Tel & Teleg. | 108 |
| Western Union Teleg | 30 3/4 |
| Radio Corpn. | 5 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. | 41 |
| New York Central | 20 |
| Baltimore & Ohio R. R. | 14 |
| Erie R. R. | 10 |
| Pennsylvania R. R. | 21 |
| Union Pacific R. R. | 93 |
| Great North Pfd. | 15 |
| National Distillers | 18 |
| Hiram Walker | 25 |
| Amer. Tobacco B | 74 |
| Dupont de Nemours | 84 |
| Canadian Pacific | 13 |
| Alaska Juneau | 17 |
| U. S. Rubber | 14 |
| Bethelehem Steel | 27 |
| United States Steel | 303 |
| American Smelting | 328 |
| Noranda Mines | 39 |
| Int. Nickel of Canada | 24 |
| Anaconda Copper Mining | 11 |
| Kennecott Copper | 17 |
| Cerro de Pasco Copper | 36 |
| International Harvester | 24 |
| Ford Motors of Canada 'A' | 19 |
| General Motors | 26 7/8 |
| Packard Motor | 3 |
| General Electric | 18 |
| St. Oil of N. J. | 42 |
| Philips Petrol | 15 |
| Mid. Cont. Petroleum | 10 |
| Atlantic Refining | 22 |
| Socony | 13 |
| Plymouth Oil | 8 |
| American Radiator | 12 |
| Eaton Mfg | 13 |
| Chase Bank | 21 |
| National City Bank | 19 |
| Sun Life of Canada | 315 |
| Celanese Corp. of Amer | 19 |
| General Foods | 29 |
| National Dairy | 16 |
| Remington Rand | 7 |
| American Locomotive | 15 |
| Goodyear Tyre | 19 |
| Amer. Water Works & Elec. 6 per cent Pfd. | 67 |
| Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co. | 11 |
| Edward G. Budd Mfg. Co. | 4 |
| Continental Oil Company | 17 |
| B. F. Goodrich Company | 9 |
| Hupp Motor Car Corp. | 2 |
| Int. Tel. & Tel. Corp. | 8 |
| Montgomery Ward & Co. Inc. | 22 |
| Noranda Mines Ltd. | 39 |
| St. Regis Paper Company | 2 |
| United Light & Power Co. 'A' | 1 |

Market irregular with downward tendency. Carloadings for the week down 15,000.

New York Call Rate 1 per cent. Anaconda 10 7/8; U. S. Steel 30 1/4; G. Motors 26 3/4; I. Nickel 23 7/8; City Bank 19; Chase Bank 20 3/4; Socony 13; N. Y. Central 19 3/4; W. U. Teleg. 30 1/2; Total business 3/4 million.

### NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, September 14.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 65,000 |
| Days' Exports to Great Britain | Nil |
| Days' Exports to the Continent | 12,000 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, September 14.

| | 10-12 a.m. Quotations. | To-day's Price. |
|---|---|---|
| September 1934 | | 6.87—04 |
| October 1934 | 6.86 | 6.83—04 |
| November 1934 | | 6.79—04 |
| December 1934 | | 6.78—04 |
| January 1935 | 6.79 | 6.76—04 |
| February 1935 | | 6.75—04 |
| March 1935 | | 6.74—05 |
| April 1935 | | 6.73—05 |
| May 1935 | | 6.72—05 |
| June 1935 | | 6.71—05 |
| July 1935 | | 6.70—05 |
| August 1935 | | 6.67—05 |
| September 1935 | | 6.63—06 |
| Middling Spot | | 7.10+01 |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, September 14

| | |
|---|---|
| SAKELLARIDIS:— | |
| October 1934 | 7.99 |
| November 1934 | 8.02 |
| December 1934 | 8.05 |
| January 1935 | 8.11 |
| March 1935 | 8.17 |
| May 1935 | 8.23 |
| July 1935 | 8.28 |
| F. G. F. Spot | 8.32 |

### INDIAN COTTON,

Liverpool September 14

| | |
|---|---|
| BROACH:— | |
| Fully Good (Good Staple) | 5.28 |
| Fine (Good Staple) | 5.44 |
| Superfine (Good Staple) | 5.59 |
| C. P. OOMRA:— | |
| Good (No. 1 Staple) | 5.24 |
| Fine (No. 1 Staple) | 5.39 |
| Choice (No. 1 Staple) | 5.54 |
| BENGAL:— | |
| Good | 3.26 |
| Fine | 3.36 |
| Superfine | 3.46 |
| SCINDE:— | |
| Good | 3.46 |
| Fine | 3.56 |
| Superfine | 3.66 |

### LONDON RUBBER.

London, September 14.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb 7.7/15 sellers.

## AMERICAN COTTON BELT

### Weather Forecast

East: Partly cloudy generally with scattered showers in North Carolina and interior of South Carolina. Local showers in Georgia and Florida.

Central: Partly cloudy, scattered showers.

West: Partly cloudy, scattered showers.

## HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept 14

Broach A/M 1935 opening 217 1/4; highest 217 3/4; lowest 216 1/4; close 217 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 191; highest 191 1/4; lowest 190; close 191 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 135 1/4; highest 136; lowest 135 1/4; close 136

Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 20

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-9-34) Rs. 3/6

## COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 11th September 3,856 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 28,045 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 14,565 bales

Increase 13,480 bales

## INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

Bombay, Sept. 14.

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York October 141 at Cross Rate 5.01 1/8

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/M. 1935 216—Liverpool May 1935 6.69 Rs. 75 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/M. 1935 216—New York May 12.96 Rs. 71 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.01 1/8.

### LONDON SILVER.

London, September 14.

Silver—Market quietly.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 21-11/16 |
| Forward | 21-3/4 |

### LONDON GOLD.

London, September 14.

Gold bars Fine per oz. £7-0/6-1/2

### SEEDS.

London, September 14.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton Sep/Oct. sellers £10-10-0.

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, Sep/Oct. sellers £11-15-0.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, Sep/Oct. sellers £12-2-6.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) Cont c.i.f. per ton, Sep/Oct. sellers £9-18-9.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Sep/Oct. paid £9-17-6.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, September 14.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. | 67-1/2 |
| Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later | 80-3/4 |
| Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later | 93-5/8 |
| Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55 | 112-5/8 |
| Consols 2-1/2 per cent. | 80-1/4 |
| Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961 | 103-7/8 |
| War Loan, 3-1/2 per cent. 1952, | 105 |
| Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90 | 116-7/8 |
| Victory Bonds 4 per cent. | 112-1/2 |
| Chartered Bank of I. A. and China | 15-3/4 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) | 135 |
| National Bank of India | 46-1/2 |
| P. & O. Banking Corporation. | 10-3/4 |

### LONDON METALS.

London, September 14.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Copper Braziers | 40-1/4 |
| Yellow Metal | 34-1/4 |
| Spelter Hard Indian Brands | 12-3/4 |
| Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge | 16-3/4 |
| Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B. | 229-1/2 |

### LONDON PRODUCE.

London, September 14.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Sep/Oct. sellers 24/9.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Sep/Oct. sellers 25/0.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Sep/Oct. sellers 28/3.

### JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, September 14.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per lb. Sep/Oct. sellers 6/3.

C. & F. Bombay per lb. Sep/Oct. sellers 6/0.

C. & F. Karachi per lb. Sep/Oct. sellers 6/0.

### NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, September 14.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/4.

### LINSEED OILS.

London, September 14.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Sept. sellers 19/4-1/2.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Jan/Apl. sellers 19/10-1/2.

## BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 15.

Following a further decline of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened today at Rs. 215/8 for Broach A/M. delivery. There was improved demand and short covering on favourable American advices which state the U. S. Government is trying to bring an end of the strike by keeping up the present wages but reducing the hours of work. Prices improved to Rs. 216/8 The undertone of the market was steady.

Liverpool market closed to-day at a decline of 2 points. The local market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 216/4
Oomra D/J Rs. 190
Bengal D/J Rs. 134/8

### READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept 15

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 141/44 |
| Bengal Fine | 128/31 |
| Bengal F G | 116/21 |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine | 128/31 |
| Sindh-Punjab F G | 116/21 |
| Wardha-Hingt | 199/201 |
| Nagpur/Savner | 197/199 |
| Pundhurna | 189/191 |
| Yeotmal | 188/189 |
| Arvi | 187/189 |
| Ellichpur | 187/189 |
| Amraoti-Berar | 185/187 |
| Khamgaon | 186/187 |
| Mulkapur | 177/179 |
| Khandesh | 174/76 |
| Jalna/Sailu | 175/177 |
| Burwah/Sanavad | 179/184 |
| Broach Fine | 211/13 |
| Punjab/American | 221/23 |
| Punjab/American mix | 211/16 |
| Cambodia | 276/81 |
| Miraj/Sangli | 206/11 |
| Coompta Good | 201/06 |
| Bagalkot | 186/191 |
| Kampala | 348 |
| Busoga | 346 |
| Jinja | 343 |
| Manza | 338 |

### INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Sept 15

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales.

| | 3 days. This year. | |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | ... | 711 |
| Central India | 50 | 655 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 45 | 513 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 35 | 139 |
| Berar | 352 | 1,159 |
| Central Provinces | 54 | 520 |
| Total Oomras | 536 | 3,697 |
| Dholera | ... | 1,611 |
| N W Provinces | ... | ... |
| Rajputana | ... | 437 |
| Sind-Punjab | 297 | 3,238 |
| Broach | ... | 289 |
| Coompta and Dharwar | 558 | 3,376 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 600 | 3,288 |
| Cocoanada | ... | ... |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | 873 | 4,940 |
| Persian | 199 | 749 |
| American | ... | 460 |
| Egyptian and African | ... | 9,023 |
| Comilla, Burma and other sorts | ... | ... |
| Total | 3,063 | 31,108 |

### EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 13th Sept

In full-pressed bales

| | Yesterday. | This year |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 1,436 | 9,093 |
| Japan and China | 429 | 26,960 |
| Coast Ports | ... | 828 |
| Up-country by Rail | ... | 7,712 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | ... | 512 |
| Total | 1,865 | 45,105 |

### AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Sept 15

| | 1934-35 | 1933-34 |
|---|---|---|
| F P Bales | | |
| Receipts to date 14-9-34 | 648000 | 1029000 |
| Receipts yesterday 14-9-34 | 65000 | 88000 |
| Exports to date 14-9-34 | 431000 | 897000 |
| Stock at Ports 14-9-34 | 2564000 | 3109000 |
| Stock at Interior Towns 14-9-34 | 1218000 | 1152000 |
| Stock at Liverpool 14-9-34 | 972000 | 815000 |
| Visible Supply 14-9-34 | 5311000 | 6392000 |
| Quantity in Sight 14-9-34 | 921000 | 1396000 |
| Quantity out of Sight 14-9-34 | 935000 | 1548000 |

## U. S. COTTON CONSUMPTION

The Garride Cotton Service New York estimates domestic consumption of all cotton in August at 415,000 Bales. The average consumption per working day during the month just indicated was 18,000 bales.

## GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 15.

The local bullion market was dull and featureless. There was a marked absence of any important business in Silver and gold. Prices remained quiet and without any fluctuation remained as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready gold | 34 | 13 | 9 |
| Bhadarva delivery | 34 | 14 | 0 |
| Bhadarva Teji-Mandi | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Aso delivery | 34 | 14 | 9 |
| Aso Teji-Mandi | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Ready silver | 60 | 3 | 0 |
| Bhadarva delivery | 60 | 4 | 6 |
| Bhadarva Teji-Mandi | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Aso delivery | 60 | 6 | 0 |
| Aso Teji-Mandi | 0 | 15 | 0 |

## BOMBAY SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Sept 15

Ready Javas Rs. 13-12
S S Kanaleu Rs. 3-14-9
S S Hatarana Rs. 3-14-9
S S Subedar Rs. 3-14-9
Shipment Sept Rs. 3-14-6
Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 3-14-6
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 3-14-6
Partabpur Rs. 13-9
Saraya Rs. 14-1
African Rs. 13-11-6

# BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

## Indian Cements & Tata Powers Record Sharp Rise

### BRISK BUSINESS WITH SCARCITY OF SELLERS

**The local Share Bazar again witnessed brisk business to-day and active speculative buying resulted in a rise of Rs. 18 in Indian cement shares and Rs. 23 in Tata Power shares. The market is highly manipulated by bulls and calls for caution in following the rise.**

**"Confidential tip", by a professional broker stimulated considerable buying in Indian Cement shares which rose to Rs. 445, but other scrips under the cement group did not show any activity. If the rise in Indian Cement was on merits, other Cement shares would have participated, but the buying was mostly confined to Indian Cements which indicates nothing but bull manipulation.**

**Among Hydro-Electric shares, Tata Powers again received attention and under speculative buying prices recorded a rise of Rs. 23, but Andhra shares ruled easy and declined Rs. 5. It is believed that old Bulls are unloading.**

**Tata Steel shares were fairly steady with a moderate demand, but at the rise, there was some profit-taking. Tata Steel ordinary shares improved by rupee one and Second Preference shares after advancing to Rs. 168 declined to Rs. 167-4.**

**Burma shares were easy on realising and declined Rs. 6, while Scindia shares which were strong yesterday declined to Rs. 12-12. Alcock and Shivrajpur shares were quiet but steady.**

**Following the decline in raw cotton prices, textile shares ruled quiet with a scattered long liquidation. Century shares were quoted at Rs. 261, Bombay Dyeing Rs. 810, Kohinoor Rs. 166-14, Central India Rs. 260, Simplex Rs. 88 and Swadeshi at Rs. 195.**

### TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay Sept. 15

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Ahm. Advance | 300 0 |
| 500 | Bom. Cotton | 65 0 |
| 250 | Bombay Dyeing | 810 0 |
| 250 | Bradbury | 110 0 |
| 100 | Century | 260 0 |
| 100 | Central India | 262 8 |
| 100 | Colaba | 120 10 |
| 100 | Coorla | 102 8 |
| 100 | Crescent | 7 4 |
| 250 | Currim | 5 |
| 250 | David | 60 0 |
| 250 | Dawn | 397 8 |
| 1 | E D Sassoon | 0-3-3 |
| 100 | Finlay | 108 12 |
| 100 | Gokak | 166 4 |
| 1000 | Hindustan | 1,755 0 |
| 100 | Indore | 108 12 |
| 50 | Kastoorchand | 0 8 |
| 100 | Khatau | 76 4 |
| 100 | Kohinoor | 166 14 |
| 250 | Laxmi | 785 0 |

### ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

Bombay Dyeing 810, 805, 810
Century 260, 258, 261
Central India 258, 257, 260
Colaba 118, 120
Kohinoor 166, 165, 166
New Great 150, 146, 145, 146
Swadeshi 196, 192, 195
Bundi 33/8, 33/2, 33/10, 33/7
Indian Cement 430, 427, 440, 445 447
Tata Steel Dfd. 312, 318, 317, 318
Tata Steel Ord. 79/14, 79/8, 80/2, 81
Bombay Steam 310, 308, 309
Bombay Burma 462, 457, 463, 462
Tata Hydro 158/2, 157/8
Andhra 1575, 1570, 1580
Tram 153

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Madhavji | 3 0 |
| 250 | Madras United | 65 0 |
| 1000 | Morarji | 1470 0 |
| 250 | Model | 78 4 |
| 50 | Mysore | 91 14 |
| 200 | New Great | 148 12 |
| 100 | Oosmanshahi | 72 8 |
| 100 | Phoenix | 306 4 |
| 25 | Sassoon Silk | 43 12 |
| 1000 | Sholapur | 2810 0 |
| 50 | Simplex | 87 8 |
| 100 | Swadeshi | 196 4 |
| 100 | Swan | 67 8 |
| 25 | Tata | 9 12 |
| 500 | Vishnu | 1,420 0 |
| 1000 | Western | 827 8 |
| | BANKS. | |
| 50-100 | Baroda | 98 0 |
| 25-50 | Central | 33 14 |
| 500 | Imp. | 1456 4 |
| 125-500 | Imp Conty. | 361 4 |
| 50-100 | India | 115 0 |
| 5 | Union | 5 1 |
| | CEMENTS. | |
| 10 | Bundi | 33 6 |
| 75 | Gwalior | 96 8 |
| 250 | Indian | 446 14 |
| 40 | Katni Def. | 1180 0 |
| 100 | Katni Ord. | 338 12 |
| 75 | Okha | 202 8 |
| 10 | Punjab | 24 4 |
| 100 | Shahabad | 355 0 |
| 70 | United | 89 8 |
| | INSURANCE. | |
| 15-100 | Jupiter | 13 14 |
| 15-75 | New India | 36 12 |
| 200 | Oriental | 3,720 0 |
| 10-100 | Vulcan | 8 10 |
| | ELECTRIC. | |
| 100 | Ahmedabad Old | 173 12 |
| 100 | Andhra Valley | 1585 0 |
| 10 | Ajmer | 9 3 |
| 50 | Bombay Tram | 153 2 |
| 100 | Bom. Suburban | 146 4 |
| 10 | Broach | 11 0 |
| 100 | Karachi | 213 12 |
| 100 | Poona | 195 0 |
| 100 | Surat | 173 12 |
| 100 | Tata Hydro | 157 3 |
| 1000 | Tata Power | 1266 4 |
| | RAILWAYS. | |
| 500 | Ahm. Prantij | 867 8 |
| 100 | Amr. Patty | 122 0 |
| 100 | C. Province | 90 8 |
| 100 | Dhon. Baramati | 90 0 |
| 100 | Gujrat | 71 0 |
| 100 | Mandra Bhon | 91 12 |
| 100 | Pachora Jamner | 86 0 |

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 15.

SETTLEMENT

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 1/2 | per cent G P N Sett 90/14 |
| 3 1/2 | per cent G P N Cash 90/15 |
| 4 | per cent 1960/70 Sett 107/8 |
| 4 | per cent 1960/70 Cash 107/10 |
| 5 | per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/8 |
| 5 | per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/10 |

TAX FREES

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 | per cent 1953/63 Mysore 107/8 |
| 5 | per cent 1955 Mysore 117/12 |
| 5 1/2 | per cent 1938 Mysore 110/12 |
| 6 1/2 | per cent 1935 B D L 104/11 |

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 1/2 | per cent 1947/50 101 |
| 4 | per cent 1943 105/9 |
| 4 1/2 | per cent 1934 100 |
| 4 1/2 | per cent 1955/60 112/12 |
| 5 | per cent 1939/44 108/2 |
| 5 | per cent 1940/43 109/4 |
| 5 | per cent 1935 102/2/9 |
| 5 1/2 | per cent 1938/40 109/2 |
| 6 1/2 | per cent 1935 T B 103/10 |

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 | per cent B P T 1974 103 |
| 4 | per cent M Deb 1974 102/8 |
| 5 | per cent M Deb 1959 103/8 |
| 6 | per cent M Deb 1954 124 |
| 6 | per cent K P T 1956 124 |
| 6 1/2 | per cent B I T 1937 109/8 |

Note.—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 90/13/6 and ruled steady with a moderate business.

## SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Sept. 15.

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London.— | |
| Previous closing | 1 4 15/16 |
| To-day's opening | 1.5 |
| To-day's closing | 1.5 |

## INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Sept. 14.

3 per cent Indian Stearling Loan £80 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £93 5/8

4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 £107 1/4

4 1/2 per cent. Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 £112 5/8

4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 £115 1/2

5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 £113

5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 £106 3/4

6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 £104 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 £101 1/2

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 | Sara Sirajgunge | 93 8 |
| 500 | Tapty Valley | 781 4 |
| | MININGS | |
| 10 | Shivrajpur | 34 8 |
| 30 | Tata Steel Def | 318 12 |
| 75 | Tata Steel Ord | 81 6 |
| | MISCELLANEOUS | |
| 100 | Alcock | 199 6 |
| 50 | Belapur Sugar | 221 14 |
| 250 | Bom. Steam | 308 12 |
| 125 | Bom Burma | 462 8 |
| 50 | Bom Burma County | 157 8 |
| 8sh | Br. B Petrol | 3 15 6 |
| 50 | Bom. Telephone | 105 4 |
| 100 | Ind. Bleaching | 153 12 |
| 100 | Ind. Radio Df. | 530 0 |
| 100 | Ind Raido Ordy | 486 4 |
| 1000 | Port Canning | 595 0 |
| 15 | Scindia | 12 11 |
| 30 | Tata Construction | 80 0 |
| 25 | Tata Oil | 21 0 |
| | PREFERENCE | |
| 7 | p c Andhra Vly. | 1,340 0 |
| 6 | p c Bombay Steam | 293 12 |
| 7 | p.c. Bom. Tram. | 80 0 |
| 5 | p.c. Central India | 475 0 |
| 7 | p.c. Katni 1st | 138 12 |
| 7 | p.c. Katni 2nd | 151 4 |
| 7 1/2 | p.c. Punjab Cement | 14 8 |
| 7 | p.c. Tata Hydro | 135 0 |
| 7-1/2 | p.c. Tata Power | 1377 8 |
| 6 | p.c. Tata Steel 1st | 176 4 |
| 7½ | p c Tata Steel 2nd | 167 8 |
| 5½ | p c Tata Mill | 17 8 |
| 7 | p.c Vishnu | 640 0 |

# DOWNWARD TREND IN NEW YORK COTTON

## Unfavourable Developments In Strike Situation

### GOLD DULL BUT SILVER STEADY

### New York Stock Exchange Easy

BOMBAY, Sept. 16.

**On Saturday, the sterling-dollar and the sterling-franc cross-rates witnessed minor fluctuations.**

**NEW YORK COTTON WEAK**

**New York cotton developed renewed weakness as a result of unfavourable developments in the textile strike. There was general liquidation and Southern as well as Wall Street selling. The closing tone was weak. The trend was downward.**

**GOLD EASIER BUT SILVER BETTER**

**London gold was a shade easier but silver was slightly better.**

**WHEAT QUIET AND LINSEED DULL**

**Liverpool and Chicago wheat ruled quiet in the absence of any local or foreign enquiry. Argentine linseed was dull.**

**LONDON METAL AND STOCK EXCHANGES CLOSED**

**The London metal market and Stock Exchange were closed to-day.**

**NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE EASY**

**The New York Stock Exchange was easy.**

## COTTON

### LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

New York, Sept 15

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 12.90 |
| To-day's opening | 12.90 |
| Difference | unchanged. |
| To-day's closing | 12.81 |
| Difference | —.09 |

BROACH EXPECTATION

| | |
|---|---|
| April-May | Rs. 215 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1934)

Liverpool, Sept 15

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 6.76 |
| To-day's opening | 6.74 |
| Difference | —.02 |
| To-day's closing | 6.74 |
| Difference | —02 |

### NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept 15

Cotton developed renewed weakness as a result of unfavourable developments in the strike situation and good weather reports. There was little in news to stimulate activity and prices easily gave way under long liquidation and southern selling.

With the strike outlook clouded trading in December opened at 12.90 i.e. unchanged from the previous closing and immediately fell back on liquidation and speculative selling which forced the price down to 12.86 and with the renewed liquidation and selling by Wall Street and locals further easiness set in with December closing at 12.81 i.e. 9 points lower than the previous closing.

### NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept 15

The following were the opening ranges.

October (12.88/12.86) 12.80/12.79
December (12.99/12.99) 12.90/12.90
January (13.00/12.99) 12.92/12.90

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 15

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (6.86) 6.80
American December (6.82) 6.76
Egyptian October (8.07) 7.97
Egyptian November (8.10) 8.00

### BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Sept 15
10-30 p.m.

Broach A-M declined from Rs. 216-4 to Rs. 214-12 at night as New York cotton futures closed 9 points down.

## EXCHANGES

### LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Sept 15

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 5.01 1/8 |
| To-day's opening | 5.01 |
| To-day's closing | 5.01 |

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Sept 15

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 5.00 13/16 |
| To-day's opening | 5.01 |
| To-day's closing | 5.00 15/16 |
| Difference | +.00 1/8 |

FRANC RATE

London, Sept 15

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 75.06 |
| To-day's opening | 75.06 |
| To-day's closing | 75.09 |
| Difference | +.03 |

### LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept 15

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.01 and immediately eased to 5.00-15/16. Later movements being very narrow and unimportant.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.00 15/16.

The franc opened at 75.06 and then declined to 75.03 but later in the session on some official support the rate improved to 75.06.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 75.09.

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept 15

The market was steady

| | Last price. | To-day's price |
|---|---|---|
| Spot | 21 11/16d. | 21 13/16d. |
| Forward | 21 3/4d. | 21 13/16d. |

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept 15

Gold (£7-0-6 1/2) £7-0-5

BULLION

London, Sept 15

Influx nil.
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (21 11/16d) 21 13/16d.
Gold per ounce (£7-0-6 1/2) £7-0-5

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept 15

3 months (3/4 to 3/4 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/16 p.c.
4 months (7/8 to 7/8 p.c.) 13/16 to 13/16 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 p.c.) 15/16 to 15/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Sept 15

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.65 3/8) 5.65 3/8
New York on Bombay (37.75) 35.31
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/4) 0.93 3/4
London on Milan (57.71) 57.68
London on Shanghai (1-5) 1-5 1/16
London on Kobe (1-2 3/8) 1-2 3/8

# PLENTIFUL SUPPLY OF MONEY AVAILABLE FOR SHORT TERM INVESTMENT

### TREASURY BILLS SOLD AT 10sh 6d.

### 18,000 Tons Of Wheat Shipped To Alexandria

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Sept. 15

**A further sharp drop in the average rate of discount for Treasury Bills from 12sh. 11d. to 10sh. 8d. was the mean feature of the week in the Money Market and although a plentiful supply of money available for short term investment helped to swell the amount applied for the real reasons for the keen competition was the fact that this week's issue becomes popular being a December maturity when funds are needed to meet the year-end commitments.**

**A feature in the London wheat market to-day has been the importation by Alexandria of three cargoes of Australian wheat totalling about 18,000 tons owing to the partial failure of the Egyptian rice crop.**

## COMMODITIES

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept 15

Liverpool wheat opened easy with December at 69-1/2 and March at 72. Prices declined in the absence of any enquiry and liquidation while foreign advices also discouraged trading with scarcely any important business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept 15

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 1.03-3/8 and May at 1.04-1/4. Trading was very quiet owing to the complete apathy on part of operators.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, Sept 15

Chicago oats opened steady with December at 52-1/8 and May at 51-3/4 but there was very little doing and prices remained practically steady.

Chicago rye opened steady with December at 88-1/2 and May at 92. The market was quiet and uninteresting.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Sept 15

Argentine linseed opened rather quiet in the absence of any enquiry and after fluctuating within a narrow margin November finally closed at 13.27.

### LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept 15

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

METALS.

Tin (£229 1/4 buyers £229 1/2 sellers) closed
Lead (£10 1/4 buyers. No sellers). Closed
Electrolytic Copper (£30 1/4 to £30 3/4). Closed
Glasgow Iron (£70) closed

RUBBER

Spot (7 5/16 paid and buyers) closed
Oct-Dec (7 7/16 paid and value) closed

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10) 0-10
Indian Pekoe higher (3-0 1/2) 3-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10) 0-10
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-0 1/2) 2-0 1/2

JUTE

Crop Sept-Oct old crop (£14 1/4) £14 1/4 value
Dunlop (Sept-Oct £17) Sept-Oct £17
Lightening (Sept-Oct £15 3/4) Sept-Oct £15 3/4

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Aug-Sept (£12 1/8 sellers) £12 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Aug-Sept (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 11/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata Aug-Sept (£10 1/2) £10 3/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal Oct. (£10 7/16 sellers) £19 1/2 sellers

### WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Prices

Bombay, Sept 15
10-30 p.m.

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Wheat September | 3 13 3 |
| Wheat January | 4 1 9 |
| Wheat May | 4 1 9 |
| The tone was quiet | |
| Linseed September | 6 7 3 |
| Linseed May | 6 5 3 |
| The tone was quiet | |

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept 15

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

### NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept 15

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 28) dol 26 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 11 1/4) dol 10 7/8
U S teeel Common (dol 31 3/8) dol 30 1/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 74 3/4) dol 70

### BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept 15

Silver opened steady at Rs. 60/4, 60/4 and 60/6. There was nothing specially interesting in trading to-day owing to the complete absence of speculative enthusiasm but in the afternoon prices slightly improved on some scattered buying induced by better London advices and closes steady at Rs. 60/5, 30/5 and 60/7.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/13/6, 34/14 and 34/15. There was practically nothing to stir activity and price movements were hardly of any importance. The market closed steady at Rs. 34/13/6, 34/14 and 34/15.

### LIVERPOOL WHEATS

Liverpool, Sept 14

October 67 5/8 —1/2d
December 70 5/8—3/8d
March 73—1/2d
May 74 1/4—1/2d

# MONEY MARKET

### Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 15.

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS—
Selling C T D D 1/6 1/32 Sept-Jan
Selling T T 1/6 Feb-May
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 June-Dec 35
Buying T T 1/6 3/32 Sept-Dec
Buying D D 1/6 3/32 Sept-Dec
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Sept-Dec
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Jan-March
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 268 1/2
Banks selling T T 266 1/2
Banks buying T T 264 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 560
Banks buying D D 570
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/2
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/4
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79 5/8
Banks buying T T 79 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 105 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 95 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling 91 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.01 14th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/5 15th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 3/8 15th inst.
Java/London 7.26 3/4 14th inst.
London/Paris 75.06 14th inst.
London/Belgium 21.07 14th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.15 3/4 14th inst.
London/Italy 57.71 14th inst.
London/Berlin 12.41 14th inst.
London Stockholm 19.39 14th inst.
London/New York 5.00 13/16 14th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.29 3/4 14th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £7-0-6 1/2 13th inst. £7-0-6 1/2 14th inst.
Silver London Ready 21 11/16 13th inst. 21 11/16 14th inst.
Silver London Forward 21 3/4 13th inst. 21 3/4 14th inst.
Silver New York Ready 49 1/4 13th inst. 49 3/8 14th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 3/4 per cent 13th inst. 3/4 per cent 14th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 1 per cent. 13th inst. 1 per cent 14th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1 1/2 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

### BURMA CORPORATION LTD.

August Production

Bawdwin Mine—During the month of August 38,041 tons of ore were mined. 33,000 tons of Ore were milled in the Treatment Plant porducing 12,118 tons of Leady Concentrates.

15,250 tons of Lead-bearing material were smelted in the Blast Furnaces, producing 7,776 tons Hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery.

Refinery Products were:—
5,589 tons Refined Lead.
470,000 ounces Refined Silver.

Experimental Zinc Plant produced 6,229 tons Zinc Concentrates, assaying 7,800 ounces of Silver, 5.400 per cent Lead, 53,750 per cent Zinc

In addition to the above 900 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatment of accumulated smelter by-products and 5,429 tons Copper Ore.

100 tons of Refined Antimonial Lead and 300 tons Speiss were also produced.

Included in the tonnage of Refined Lead is 138 tons recovered from the smelting of Copper Ore.

### NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Sept. 15

December 1.93 plus 01
March 1.94—01
May 1.97—01
July 2.00—02

### BANKER'S CLEARINGS

The total amount of cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' clearing house during the week ending September 14 is Rs. 11,43,83,173/15/11.

### ARGENTIVE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Sept. 14

September 13.28—34
October 13.27—34
November 13.19—32

### CHICAGO WHEATS

Chicago, Sept. 14

September 1-03—2 3/4c
December 1-03 3/4—2 1/4
May 1-04 1/2

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Sept 15

| | |
|---|---|
| Central India | 50 bales |
| Barsi-Nugger | 45 bales |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 35 bales |
| Berar | 352 bales |
| Central Provinces | 54 bales |
| Sind-Punjab | 297 bales |
| Compta-Dharwar | 558 bales |
| Western-Northerns | 600 bales |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | 873 bales |
| Persians | 199 bales |
| Total cotton | 3,063 bales |
| Wheat | 9,211 cwts. |
| Linseed | 32,793 cwts. |
| Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds | 281 cwts. |
| Gingellyseed | 5,349 cwts. |
| Groundnuts | 7,834 cwts. |
| Castorseed | 3,104 cwts. |
| Rice | 23,193 cwts. |
| Myrabollams | 4,932 cwts. |
| Cottonseed | 1,029 cwts. |
| Mowraseed | 1,502 cwts. |
| Gram | 1,987 cwts. |
| Joowar | 1,303 cwts. |
| Barley | 355 cwts. |
| Bajree | 2,849 cwts. |
| Coal | 904 tons. |

## Our Gujerat Letter

### IN GRIP OF SATTA KHEL EPIDEMIC

### Baroda Govt's. Drive To Nip It In Bud

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Sept. 14.

The whole of Gujerat is glad to receive the tidings that Mahatma Gandhi is not to retire from Congress activities, at least till the Bombay session. Congress men at Broach, Surat, Nadiad, Ahmedabad, Dohad and other places are busy preparing for the forthcoming elections. Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai who is standing on Congress ticket, is expected to capture the seat of the Assembly. Messrs. Ankleswaria and Amin are two other candidates in the field.

The work of Gujerat States' people organisers to hold a session of the Gujerat States' People Conference is forging ahead, due to arduous efforts of Dr. Sumant Mehta, Mr. Balvantrai Mehta, Sjt. Pranlal Munshi and others. The conference will, it is hoped, evolve a constructive scheme to afford adequate relief to the people.

The whole of Gujerat is in the grip of the epidemic of Suttagambling. Baroda Government is making a big drive to nip it in the bud. At Ankleswar, Rajpipla, Surat, Amreli and other places, Police is making vigorous efforts to check the evil. Sjt. Hornimman's crusade has salutary effect on the intelligentsia of Gujerat to stop this evil.

### INDIAN INSURANCE EXPERT DEAD

Mr. Merchant Of Singapore Great Eastern Life Co.

A Correspondent writes:—

Mr. M. V. Merchant, one of the few insurance experts in India, passed away on Thursday last. Descending from a family that specialized in Insurance business at a time when insurance was little understood and practised in India, he coupled hereditary knowledge of insurance with special training in Canada.

After college education he was sent up to Canada at the age of about 20, where he studied up the theory and practice of insurance. After coming to India he worked in the office of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co., the Agency of which was under the name of Messrs. M. Kanji and Co., where his father was a partner. At the age of 29 he had been offered managership of the Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ltd. of Singapore, which post he held till death.

He was for some years, a member of the Managing Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. In 1929 he was made Justice of Peace. He was also nominated by the Government to be a member of the Notified Area Committee, Andheri. He leaves behind a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn his premature death at the age of 48.

As a mark of respect many of the insurance offices were closed on the 14th inst.

### CAWNPORE INVITES MAHASABHA SESSION

Provisional Reception Committee Formed

CAWNPORE, Sept. 15.

Pt. Raghubar Dayal Bhatta, the Secretary of the Cawnpore Sabha, has issued to the press a circular.

In the course of this circular letter, he writes:—"In accordance with the desire of the leading Hindu leaders of the Province and of the country the Cawnpore Hindu Sabha has agreed to invite the next session of the Hindu Mahasabha to be held in Cawnpore. The Provincial Hindu Sabha has accordingly formed a Provisional Reception Committee, with himself as the convenor."

He then appeals to the Hindu leaders and the Hindu inhabitants of the place and the province to help in the work of reception and to get enrolled as members of the Reception Committee, so that the Committee might be formed at an early date, and preparations for the session might begin in right earnest.—United Press.


# WELLINGTON

TO-DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

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MUSICAL COMEDY

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6 NEW LILTING TUNEFUL 6

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RIOTOUS FUN—
TUMULTOUS MIRTH—
RIB-CRACKING JOLLITY

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### JUTE SHARES QUIET BUT STEADY

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

Jute Shares ruled quiet but steady. Coals were unchanged. Teas were neglected. Miscellaneous showed no change. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Govt. Securities:—3-1/2 per cent paper 91/0/6; 5-1/2 per cent loan 1945-55 117/8 small lot; 5-1/2 per cent loan 1938-40 109/3.

Railway:— Howrah Sheakhala Light 59 small lot.

Cotton:—Kesoram pref 132.

Coals:—Amalgamated 19/14; Bengal 258-8; Burrakur 14/4 cum div; Central Kurkend 5/10; Deoli 8/8. Khas Kajorah pref 10/8 ex div; New Beerbhoom 14/6; North Damuda 3/12; Ondal 12/4; Talcher 2/2.

Jutes:—Anglo-Indian 395/8 small lot; Birla pref 109/4; Fort William 280 small lot; Howrah 54/4; India 545 small lots; Kamarhatty 535; Kankinarrah 456/8 small lot; Lansdowne 157; Presidency 5/9; Reliance 76/12.

Miscellaneous:Burma Corporation 8/8; Sutna Stone Lime 102 small lot; Bareilly Electric 12/14 small lot; Saran Engineering 7/10; Burraree Coke 9/8; B. I. Corporation Ordy 2/4; Indian Cables 2/12; Titaghur Paper defd 7/14; Humayan Properties 15/12.

Sugar:—Champaran 21/12; New Savan 13; Samastipore 9/8.

Teas:—Biswnauth 32/4.

Debenture:—4 per cent 1931/43 Calcutta Port Trust Debs. 103/2. —A.P.

### Sardar Dilwar Singh Released

LAHORE, Sept. 15.

Sardar Dilawar Singh, Vice-President of the Lahore Municipality who was arrested on Thursday night following a murderous assault on an agent of Dilawar Singh's rival candidate, was released on a bail of Rs. 10,000.

Twelve others, arrested in the same connection (said to be the agents of Dilawar Singh) have been released on a bail of Rs. 5,000 each. The case will now be heard on the 17th inst.—A.P.

# City And Suburbs

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

### To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva, Shud, 7, 1990
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 6, 1353
Parsi: Farvardin 10, 1304
Sunrise: 6h 26m
Sunset: 6h 42m
High Water: 4-37 16-02
Low Water: 10-12 22-44

MONDAY, September 17.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, September 18.

Improvements Committee, 3-55 p.m.
Rotary Club of Bombay: Principal Hamil on "Educational Ideals', Taj Mahal Hotel, 8-30 p.m. Dinner Meeting, Ladies' Day.

WEDNESDAY, September 19

Y. M. C. A. (Student Branch): Public lecture on "London—Provincial Universities" by Miss E. A. Underwood, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m.

LECTURE ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Mr. S. G. Warty will deliver his fifth and final lecture on "Comparative Studies in Governments" at the Servants of India Society, Girgaum, at 9 a.m. to-day (Sunday). The subject of the lecture being "The League of Nations."

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION

The following Social functions have been arranged for the months of September and October and will be held in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall:

To-day (Sunday) 4 p.m. (S.T.): Light Refreshments followed by a lecture by Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki on "Genealogies of Saraswat Families."

SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ

The thirty-sixth annual general meeting of the Saraswat Brahman Samaj will be held in the Samaj premises (264 Charni Road, Girgaon) to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. when passing of the report, and all other annual work will be carried out. Members are earnestly requested to attend.

GENERAL STRIKE RELIEF COMMITTEE MEETING

There will be a meeting of the General Strike Relief Committee in the Head Office of the Lal Bawta Girni Kamgar Union at 9 a.m. to-day (Sunday).

DIVINE SERVICE

At the weekly Divine Service to be held under the auspices of the Brahmopasak Mandal (Theistic Association) at the King George School, New Dadar, Bombay North to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m., Pandit Ram Gopal Mishra will speak in Hindi on "Manav Dharma."

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND

The band of the 1st Battalion The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Regiment A.F.(I.) will play at the Chowpatty Bandstand, to-day (Sunday) from 6 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) (Weather permitting).

INDIAN MUSIC AT PAREL

A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will given at the Damodar Thackersey Hall of the Working Men's Institute, Social Service League, near Parel Tram Terminus to-day (Sunday) from 9 to 11 p.m. (S.T.) by Prof. B. S. Rao. It is open to the public free of charge.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, a public lecture will be delivered, by Mr. M. Venkatrao, the President of the Society, in the Hall of 'Anand Vihar' near Bombay Central Station to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.) on "Hsuan-Tsang's Travels"—Contd. (illustrated by map and historical events).

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA

There will be a tea-conversation at the premises of the Mahasabha to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

'A' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The adjourned annual general meeting of the 'A' Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m (S. T.) at 28, Manoharas Street, Fort.

SHRI SAHITYA SANSAD

Under the auspices of the Sahitya Sansad Mr. Sundarji G. Betai will deliver a public lecture on "The Sonnets in Gujarati Literature" at Shree Forbes Gujarati Sabha Mandir to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Mughbat Angre's Chawl Sarvjanik Ganeshostav, Mughbat, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will deliver a lecture in English on "Political Situation and Assembly Elections" to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S T.)

TEMPLE PROTECTION CELEBRATION DAY

A public meeting of the Sanatanists will be held at Madhav Baug to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) to celebrate the Day as the Temple Protection Celebration Day. Several Sanatani leaders will address the meeting on the "Temple Protection and Sanatanists sacred duty."

"RELIGION AND SOCIETY"

The third lecture under the auspices of the "Satya Samaj" will be held today (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hirabaug Lecture Hall, C. P. Tank, Girgaon, Pt. Jagdishchandra Jain will speak on the occasion. The subject of lecture will be "Is religion necessary for Social Evolution."

VIDYADAINI SABHA, BOMBAY

Under the auspices of this Sabha, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Provincial Co-operative Institute, at 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, to celebrate the birthday of His Holiness the late Shri Narayan Guruswami, when all are requested to attend.

Mr. N. S. Bangera will preside.

DIVINE SERVICE

Mr. J. G. Gadre will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

SOUTH KANARA SPORTING ASSOCIATION

The Final match in the Football Tournament conducted by the above Association will be played to-day (Sunday) at 4-45 p.m. (S. T.). It has been decided to present the Cup and Medals as we did last year, at the Ground itself.

VIDYADAINI SABHA, BOMBAY

Under the auspices of the above Sabha a public meeting will be held today (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S T.) at the Provincial Co-operation Institute, Sir Vithaldas Memorial Building, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, to celebrate the birthday of His Holiness the late Shri Narayan Guruswami, when all are requested to attend. Mr. N. S. Bangera will presinde.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of Young Men's Hindu Association His Holiness Jagadguru Shree Shankaracharya, Puri, will deliver a public lecture in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road ,to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) on "Dynamic Hinduism in the light of Bhagwad Gita."

MR. M. S. ANE'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Democratic Swaraj Party Mr. M. S. Ane, will deliver a public lecture on "The Congress Nationalist Party and the next Assembly Elections", to-day (Sunday) at the Madhav Baug Hall, C. P. Tank Road, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

His Holiness Shree Shankaracharya of Puri Math will preside. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will also address the meeting.

VILE PARLE CITIZENS' LEAGUE

It is proposed to start an organisation under the name and style of Vile Parle Citizens League" with the following objects in view, viz.:—(1) To create, foster and maintain a high sense of citizenship amongst the residents of Vile Parle and to do all that is conducive to that object; (2) To see that civic amenities are provided for and properly maintained.

Citizens of Vile Parle are invited to attend the meeting which will be held at 21 Nehru Road, Vile Parle (at Baboo Brijwarilal's residence) at 4 p.m to-day (Sunday).

## DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Black Cat". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
REGAL—"Blossom Time." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Murder in the Private Car". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.
CARLTON—"A Bedtime Story". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning at 10 a.m.
PATHE—"Little Miss Marker". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show, 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Love, Life and Laughter" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
WEST-END—"Toofan Mail". Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Ruplekha". Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Soneki-Chidia" or "Vismi Sadi". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3 p.m.
PALACE—"S-O-S Iceberg". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning at 10-30 a.m.
EDWARD—"The Trail Drive". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning at 10 a.m.
SUPER TALKIES—"Vampa Avtar". Daily at 3, 5-30, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Shivaji the Great". Daily at 3, 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Akashwani". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-15 p.m.

## TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, September 16.

9-30 a.m. Time Signal. European Programme. Divine Service relayed from Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba, 10-30 a.m Indian Programme of Light Music. 11-30 a.m. Jos Ghisleri and his Concert Orchestra Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel. 1 p.m. Close down. 6-30 p.m. The Radio Quartet. 8 p.m. Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory. 8-30 p.m. Weather and other News. 8-45 p.m. News in Hindi. 9 p.m. Time Signal. Light Music. 10 p.m. Close down.

Wavelengths 370.4 and 49.10 metres.

## Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. A summary of the week's news. 7-30 p.m. A religious service: relayed from St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, London. 8-15 p.m. Reginald King and his Orchestra. 9-00 p.m. Popular poetry. 9-20 p.m. An organ recital by Maurice Vinden, from the Concert Hall, Broadcasting House, London. 10-00 p.m The Wireless Military Band, conductor, B. Walton O'Donnell. 11-00 p.m. A summary of the week's news.

MR. V. H. VORA, B.Sc.

Mr. Vrindavandas Hargovindas Vora, B.Sc., who sailed for England by s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on Saturday for higher studies in Actuarial Science. He belongs to a respected family of Kapole Banias. He has been awarded scholarships of Rs. 150 and Rs. 100 by the Bhavnagar State and Sheth Ranchhoddas Tribhovandas Mody Trust respectively. He was given a hearty send-off on Thursday last at Madhav Baug.

## POTENTIALITY OF THE WHEEL

### Ray Of Hope For The Destitute

The Agent, A.I.S. Association, Bombay, writes:—

"Simeria is a village at a distance of three miles from Anantpur, where I permanently stay.

There lived a rich Jain Bania, named Sindhai, whose main occupation was money-lending. Two years ago he fell ill and died, leaving behind him his wife and three sons. His wife was unable to realise money from the debtors. They had no means on which to survive. The land they had possessed was also lost due to their inability to pay enormous revenue dues. Only a few 'bighas' were left in their possession.

The last blow of cruel Fate was served on them after two years, and the mother also passed away, leaving her sons uncared for and unprotected. At this time the three sons whose names were Komalchand, Motichand and Toolsiram, were aged 14, 12 and 10 respectively. The monster of unemployment was stalking in the villages where even stout and sturdy young men and women could get no employment for most part of the year. At any rate the brothers were making their way through thick and thin. It was a tremendous struggle to live.

KHADI THE SAVIOUR.

At this time, our local Khadi depot had started buying up extra yarn from villagers who spun it and prepared Khadi to meet their own requirements.

These brothers saw a ray of hope in this, and at once took up to spinning. All the three brothers plied Charkha for the whole day. They are now great lovers of the spinning-wheel. The clothes that they wear now are made out of their own yarn.

It can be stated without exaggeration that these brothers have completely understood the philosophy of the removal of unemployment. They have realised that something is better than nothing and that their constant attachment to the wheel solved the problem of their bread and clothes.

The average income of these brothers is at present Rs. 7 while a family of their status, who has not taken up to hand-spinning, earns only Rs. 3 per month.

If you visit these young villagers, you will see them full of energy, enthusiasm and self-contentment, arising out of their self-help and self-reliance.

By the way, I would like to mention that this is not merely a solitary case. There are more than half of the homes where people earn their bread from what they spin after clothing themselves sufficiently.

Khadi supplies bread to such hundreds of families. Let, therefore, each of you send your money to the starving millions through the purchase of Khadi."

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

The members of Jamiat Shubben al-Muslimeen will debate on "The stage has a moral tendency" to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. at Jamiat's Hall. Mr. Yusuf Abdulla Fozan will propose the subject while Mr. Salehmahomed Tyeb will oppose. Mr. F. M. Baig will preside.

GRAIN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION FREE DISPENSARY

The total number of patients that took advantage of above dispensary during the month of August, 1934 was 4654 out of which 426 males, 186 females and 257 children were new patients and 1620 males, 1054 females and 1111 children were old ones. The daily average attendance was 150.

# "What Message Should A Soldier Send"

## Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan On ... Gandhi Jayanti

The Agent of the Bombay Branch of the A.I.S.A. writes:—

In reply to our request to Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan for a message on the eve of Gandhi Jayanti, we receive the following line:—

**"WHAT MESSAGE SHOULD A SOLDIER SEND?"**

True, Khan Saheb is well-known all over India as next to Gandhiji for his unflinching devotion to Mahatma Gandhi's principles. He has in a line summed up much more than can be said or written in a sermon or an essay.

Let all of us, therefore, follow in his foot-steps and celebrate Gandhi Jayanti in the most fitting manner.

**TO SALARIED PEOPLE.**

Granting officers, businessmen, merchants and property-holders to be forming a part of Bombay's population, there remains a still more important and major class, we mean, the salaried and workers' class in general.

This class has maintained the magnificent tradition of contributing important mite to the struggle of National Freedom in our city. Their contribution during Gandhi Jayanti every year is also no less.

It is sanguinely hoped that this year also they, if not in large quantities, will make small purchases of Khadi and thus will help in accomplishing the intended sales of Khaddar worth Rs. 2,00,000.

# "I Have Full Faith In Khaddar"

**"I have full faith in Khaddar. I believe, Khaddar will never die, even after my death. The message of Khaddar delivered to the masses must go down to the posterity, even if I were to die to-day."**

Thus declares Mahatma Gandhi in his undying faith in Khadi. Then, why should we not take up to Khadi, during his birthday anniversary celebrations and thus make our faith in Khadi unflinching too?

AGENT, A.I.S.A., (Bombay Branch).

## JAL M. MINOCHER-HOMJI

### An Appreciation

(By F. J. GINWALA).

Life is so uncertain that in the prime of life, such a promising young man as my young friend, brother Jal M. Minocher Homji, passed on to another plane of existence, leaving his family and friends to mourn his loss. He was the Secretary of Youth Lodge, Bombay, and the General Secretary of All-India Federation of Young Theosophists. By his tireless energy, his unbounded enthusiasm and his great devotion to his work for the uplift of the youth of the country, he put life into the Youth Lodge, Bombay and the Federation of Young Theosophists. He also succeeded in building up a permanent fund for "the Young Theosophist," the official organ of the All-India Federation of Young Theosophists. He was the life and soul of the Youth Lodge, Bombay and the Youth Federation. He took great interest in co-masonry and the Masonic ritual appealed to him most. He took real joy in the masonic ceremonies and was always anxious to see that real effect was produced by the ceremony. He was the ideal of his Lodge Concord. His last act in life was the performance of the masonic ceremony. After the ceremony was over, he passed on, while taking refreshment and chatting with friends. He died a happy death, but he left his many friends and his family to mourn his loss. Our deep sympathy goes out to his aged parents and sisters in their bereavement.

He had a fine physique, tall and robust, and at the same time he possessed a genial and jovial temperament. He was always smiling and full of wit and humour. He had a great heart and was willing to help the poor and needy in their suffering. He was always willing to do a good turn to everybody, who asked his help, and he was a Theosophist in the true sense of the term. Service was his motto of life. Nobody ever dreamt that such a young and energetic man, and such a good soul would pass on, so soon, leaving his work unfinished. His sudden passing on, gave a shock to all his brother Theosophists, his friends and the members of his family. If Providence had spared him for some more years, there is no doubt that our brother Jal Minocher-Homji would have done splendid work for the Youth and Theosophy. As it is he has left his mark at such a young age as 30. May his soul rest in Peace and May Light Eternal shine on him!

The Youth Lodge, Bombay and Youth Federation has lost in him a great friend a guide and an excellent worker and it behoves them to follow his noble example and redouble their efforts and carry on the work which has been left by him unfinished. That would be a better way of perpetuating his memory and appreciating his work.

## GANPATI FESTIVAL

### To-day's Celebrations

THE KARNATAK SANGH:—8-30 p.m. All-Bombay Open Carrom Tournament Finals. 7 p.m. "Visarjan."

TARABAUG GANESHOTSAV:—6-30 p.m. Lecture by G. S. Marathe. 10 p.m. Tirangi Mela.

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION, KALYAN:—4 p.m. Prof. Pratapgiri's lecture on "Vitality of Hindu Religion." 8-30 p.m. Instrumental music.

HINDU SABHA, MATUNGA:—4 p.m. Athletic feats. 6 p.m. Dance and music. 9 p.m. Kirtan.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSN.:—9 p.m. Lecture by Sankracharya of Puri on "Hinduism."

CHEMBUR GANESHOTSAV:—8-30 a.m. Pravachan on "Gita." 3 p.m. Ballads. 10 p.m. Mimicry.

THE MYSORE ASSOCIATION:—The Ganesh Mangalarthi will be celebrated to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Association premises.

ANTI-GAMBLING LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the Anti-Gambling League, a public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Social Service League Hall, Sandhurst Road. Mr. K. J. Dubash, Solicitor will preside.

The agenda is to confirm the Constitution of the League and pass necessary resolutions to give effect to the League's activities.

The constitution of the Anti-Gambling League is as under:—

The Anti-Gambling League is intended for the abolition of gambling. The aim is:—

(1) To save people from the open and well-organized exploitation—namely the professed gambling.

(2) To devise means—literary and otherwise, to check the menace. (3) To make people understand that gambling as such or as advocated by the "Profession", is altogether mischievous. (4) To see that "tipping and forecasting"—the only key to the growth of the professed gambling, is altogether banned and declared illegal.

Every adult of either sex—provided he or she is not engaged in the professed gambling, is eligible for the membership.

M. R. FREE D'SPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road, for the week ending 8th September was 330; of these 230 were males and 100 females.

GANDHI SEVA SENA AND KHADI SALES

During the Gandhi Jayanti Days the Gandhi Seva Sena Khadi Sales Office has been opened at Vithaldas Liladhar Building, 1st floor, above N. M. Tripathi, Booksellers, Kalbadevi Road. A stock of select Khadi will be kept there during these three weeks. Sales will be made between 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. (S. T.).

All Sevikas are asked to be present at the new Office on Monday 17th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.)

*Bombay Legislative Council*

# No Funds For Expansion Of Education?

## KERWADA CHIEF ASKS GOVT. TO RAISE LOAN

## But Minister's Plea Goes Home & Mover Withdraws

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 15.

The Bombay Legislative Council met to-day for the last day of the session and resumed consideration of Mr. Gokhale's Resolution for taking immediate steps to achieve rapid expansion of mass education.

Rao Bahadur Kale, the Representative of the Bombay University, supporting the resolution, relied upon the Report of the Educational Department to say that the present curriculum needs overhauling. He wanted Government to help liberally private educational institutions, which were adopting necessary improvement in this respect.

SIMPLIFY CURRICULUM

Rao Bahadur Navle accorded partial support to the Resolution, agreeing to the clauses of simplifying curriculum and reducing the education period from five to four years. But he did not favour the idea of entrusting more students to one teacher and shift system and part-time instruction.

RAISE LOAN IF NECESSARY

The Thakore Saheb of Kerwada suggested that Government should not hesitate to raise a loan, if necessary for such educational reform scheme. Rao Bahadur Vandekar and Mr. Narayan Nagoo Patel welcomed the suggestion of the resolution.

The mover of the resolution Mr. Gokhale suggested here that the Director of Public Instruction be pleased to enlighten the House over the Resolution at this stage.

WILL THEY KEEP OPEN MIND?

Mr. Tairsee: Is it to be supposed that the Government are keeping an open mind till the last?

Sir Raffiuddin Ahmed: It is usual that the Government give an inkling of their mind on the resolution at such stage.

Doctor Dixit: I think it is our right to hear Government at such a stage.

President: But the question is, if the Government are complying with the right or not.

Proceeding with the discussion, Rao Bahadur Bole, Khan Bahadur Patel, Rao Saheb Desai and Mr. Mehta spoke on the resolution. After Khan Bahadur Valibux and Doctor Solanki had addressed the House the Chair called upon the mover of the resolution to reply.

WHY KEEP MUM?

Mr. Gokhale at the outset strongly regretted Government's attitude in keeping mum over such a vital question and allowing five hours of the House to be spent in a one-sided debate. He further regretted that his resolution be charged with being in the interests of a particular class when he was asking for steps to achieve rapid expansion of mass education in the firm belief that the salvation of India lay in the uplift of the masses as a whole. Knowing full well the fate that awaited the resolution, the speaker said that the debate had not been fruitless as the House has expressed its opinion on this all absorbant question.

KAMBLI'S ASSURANCE

Diwan Bahadur Kambli speaking on behalf of the Government said that the cause of education was near and dear to his heart but Government had to face their financial stringency. He next recalled the findings of the Chandavarkar Committee appointed by the Government to inquire into the Educational system of the Presidency in 1921. Suggestions in the present resolution, he told the House were not new but were contained in a book written by Mr. Parulekar of Bombay Municipal Schools Committee.

On an inquiry from the mover of the resolution D. B. Kambli admitted he did not come across a pamphlet passed by Mr. Jadhav Education Minister on this subject.

Proceeding, the speaker assured the House that Government would sympathetically consider any well-considered scheme for change in the curriculum that may be put forth by any school board. The Hartog Committee's report, too, will receive Government's anxious consideration.

WITHDRAWN

The mover then withdrew his resolution.

The President then nominated Khan Bahadur Allabux to the Housing Committee and Khan Bahadur Cooper to the Library Committee vice late Mr. Balooch and Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah.

TRIBUTE TO SECRETARY

The President then paid a glowing tribute to Mr. G. S. Rajadhyaksha for his services to the House as Secretary of the Council during his last six years, amidst loud applause. The leaders of the House and Oppositionists associated themselves with the President's remarks.

The session then was prorogued.

## INDIAN CHRISTIANS & WHITE PAPER

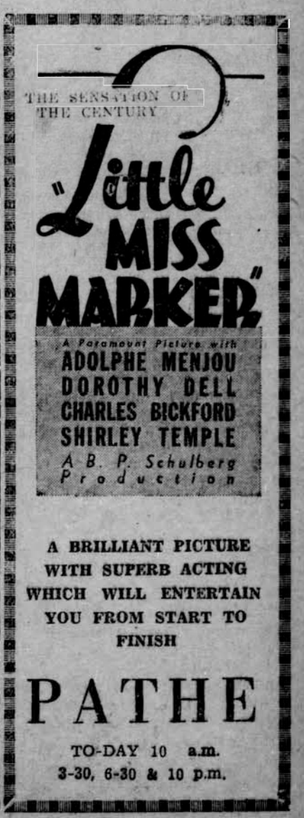
### Minority's Misgivings About Inadequacy Of Safeguards

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Mr. Rallia Ram, Secretary, All-India Council of the Indian Christians in a letter to the "Times" gives a statement on behalf of the Council regarding the position of the Indian Christian minority under the White Paper Constitution.

The statement, which is signed by representatives of Indian Christians throughout India, including several Roman Catholics expresses the Minority's misgivings regarding the adequacy religious, educational and civic safeguards under the proposed constitution.

Mr. Ram emphasises that Indian Christians have full sympathy with the desire of their country to achieve Dominion Status as soon as possible and are prepared to stand or fall on the ability of their own countrymen, provided a truly national system of government is evolved in which opportunities for public services are afforded to all citizens on their merits alone.—Reuter.



THE SENSATION OF THE CENTURY
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PATHE
TO-DAY 10 a.m.
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

# Sports Jottings From Here and There

## Indian Cricketers Duty To Mother-Land

(By J. C. Maitra)

SOCCER

GOSSAGE CHARITY CUP

After a long period of waiting the final match in the Gossage Charity Cup Tournament was played off the other day. The B. B. and C. I. Railway won the trophy by defeating the Y. M. C. A. by the substantial margin of six goals to nil. There is no doubt that the Railway fully deserved their victory, and would have secured the verdict were the match played off earlier in the season. But I am not sure if the purpose for which the match was postponed so long was served in any appreciable degree.

HOW MUCH FOR CHARITY?

This tournament was inaugurated primarily with the object of helping the cause of charity. When the W.I.F.A. found that it would not pay them to set aside a few of their best matches during the Harwood League and Rovers Cup Season, they found out this novel method of helping charity. As I have said before, the contribution from this tournament has always been negligible. It would be interesting to know how much has been collected from it this season.

It is not that soccer-fans are unwilling or backward in supporting charitable causes. They are ever ready to help when approached in a proper spirit. The Mohan Bagan—Cheshire Match, in aid of the Gujarat Flood Relief, when over Rs. 8,000 was collected in a single day, is a clear testimony to their sympathy towards deserving causes. When it was the question of getting permission from the Improvement Trust for enclosing the ground, the cause of charity was brought into requestion.

CHANGE GOSSAGE CUP SEASON

It must not be supposed however that I am against this Tournament. Far from it. I do think that Gossage Cup has its place in the football life of Bombay. It is the barometer by which the standard of civilian football may be gauged from year to year. But its proper season is either after the Harwood League or the Rovers Tournament, preferably in the wake of the former. A Knock-out Tournament before the League is unthinkable. But that, I am afraid, will take a long time to go into the heads of the Powers-that-be.

RUGGER

BOMBAY RUGBY TOURNAMENT

For a few days, Cooperage-goers had a surfeit of rugger. The Bombay Gymkhana Tournament provided a number of thrilling contests. The Prince of Wales Volunteers from Allahabad, the Gloucestors Regiment from Mhow, the King's Regiment and 15th Field Brigade from Jubbulpore and the Essex Regiment from Nasirabad gave splendid exhibitions of rugger. The P. W. Volunteers and Gloucestors battled in the final round but failed to arrive at a decision. Thereupon, they agreed to share the honours evenly.

A MYSTERIOUS DECISION.

I fail to appreciate the reason for this indecisive result. In the ordinary course, there should have been a replay. What prevented them from doing so is a mystery. If the finalists of a Tournament left to decide the fate of a cup, there need be no final match at all. And then, who became the runners-up? Bombay Gymkhana which had the honour of winning the All-India Championship a few years ago, was knocked out early in the Season. Surely "the Mighty Atoms" have fallen on evil days!

BOMBAY GYMKHANA'S DECADENCE.

In soccer, they have been slowly thrown down the steps. Now they are being elbowed out of rugger. One wonders at the cause of this decadence. It was said before that soccer had fallen into disfavour among civilians in England, especially among Public School boys and therefore importation of fresh blood from "home" had practically ceased. Rugger had gained ascendency. But here again some mysterious forces are at work to deplete their ranks and ruin their play. What can I offer them to warm their drooping spirit?

SOCCER v. RUGGER.

In this connection it is worthy of note that Indians have not taken kindly to this game. Barring Bombay, soccer has secured hold practically over the rest of India. But they have left rugger severely alone. It is amusing to hear people remark that there is more shouting than play in it and what play is there when the ball is kicked out of the field every minute. Some people go to the length or comparing it with goat-fights. A scram is described as banging of heads to no purpose. I know Mr. Hammond will take serious objections to these remarks. But these people will take a lot of convincing about the beauty of rugger. The Mohan Bagans had taken to this game a few years ago. But it fell flat on their members ere long. Nevertheless, I am convinced that there is more sport in it than in the sister game.

CRICKET

KIPPAX PILES UP 250.

The Australians have been pursuing their merry career after the termination of the tests. Playing against Sussex, they ran up their total to the respectable figure of 560. Kippax gave a polished display of Versatile batting and piled up 250 runs, which included 4 sixes and 28 fours. Darling in partnership with him put on 251 for the fifth wicket, contributing 117 on his own account.

Sussex compiled 304 for 8 wickets in the first innings and declared. The second innings brought them 221, which meant a defeat by an innings and 35 runs. In the second innings Fleetwood-Smith and O'Reilly captured 5 and 4 wickets at the respective cost of 87 and 49 runs.

BRADMAN AND MCCABE TOP 2,000 MARK.

The contest between the Australians and an England Eleven ended in a draw. Clark of the Weather having the final say in the matter. Batting first England produced 279 runs, of which Hobbs 38, Woolly 16, Hammond 54, and Allan 47 not out were the chief scorers. Fleetwood Smith and O'Reilly accounted for 5 and 4 wickets respectively for 137 and 55 runs.

The tourists in their turn knocked up 365 for four wickets. Ponsford and Brown placed 45 and 73 to their credit. Then Bradman and Woodfull gave a rough time to the England bowlers, hitting out 149 and 62 without losing their wicket. Bradman slogged Freeman mercilessly. In one over, he wrested 30 runs from him in this wise:—

4, 6, 6, 4, 6, 4.

Jehangir Khan did not meet with any success either with the bat or ball.

AMAR SINGH FOR LANCASHIRE?

It is reported from London that Amar Singh, the Kathiawad fast bowler, has been invited by the Colne (Lancashire) League Cricket Club to play for them next season. I understand that he has been offered a remuneration of Rs. 500 per mensem. It may be flattering to Amar Singh to be invited by an English County Club to play for them and receive handsome remuneration for his services. But he should remember that his services are more urgently needed by his motherland than the County in question. It would be a pity if India is deprived of his talents when he is in best of form.

PLACE NATIONAL HONOUR FIRST.

Now that India has attained Test Status in Cricket, all her sons must be available for the defence of her honour. It is time that Duleep Singhji, Nawab of Pataudi and others considered their position in this light. When India had not gained that status, it was a different matter. Now their duty lies towards their motherland. Greater would be the honour to them when they stand up in her ranks. I hope that they will give a serious thought to this question and declare their mind soon.


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# Fine Weather At Poona Races

## Winner Of First Event Pays Big Dividend

### Sultan Chinoy's "Talk" Wins 5th Race

From Our Racing Correspondent By Direct 'Phone

POONA, Sept. 15.

**There is a moderate crowd at the Poona Race Course to-day.**

**The weather is quite fine as expected and the Course is on the hard side.**

**Black Pearl turned the scales against The Viceroy and Breach by winning the first race and paying a handsome dividend of Rs. 280.**

***1st Race: 2-15 p. m.***

THE BEYRUT PLATE. Distance.—1 Mile. (Div. II.)

Winner, Rs. 1,700; second, Rs. 600; third, Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mrs. R Koelman's BLACK PEARL 8-3 Stead 1

Mr. D D Chawan's BAHAR-NOOR 8-7 Clarke 2

Mr. A Lookmanji's BREACH 8-13 Walker 3

The Chief of Miraj Jnr.'s KHUMAYSSA 8-7 Northmore 4

Won by Nk. 1/2 l. 2lengths.

Time: 1m. 53 secs.

All ran.

Favourite The Viceroy and Breach.

Tote paid Rs. 280 for win; and Rs. 61, 17, 10 for places.

Winner trained by Syed Mehdi.

***2nd Race: 2-45 p. m.***

THE INDIAN BREEDERS STAKES Distance.—1¼ Miles.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 500.

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmirs' TRURO, 9|5, (M. Hoyt) .... 1

Mr. Eve's KNIGHT AT ARMS 9|1 (Brace) ..... 2

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's HONEYSUCKLE, 8|5 (B. Mcquade) ..... 3

H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's ROSE-WATER 9|13 (Obaid) 4

Won by:—1|2 length, 3 lenths, and 2 lenths.

Time:—2m. 17 1|5 seconds.

Not Run:—Sanguine (8|8).

First Tote paid Rs. 12-8 for win; Rs. 7-8, 7-8 for places.

Winner Trained by A. Hoyt.

***3rd Race: 3-15 p. m.***

THE LAWN PLATE. Distance.—6 Furlongs (Div. II.)

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,100; third, Rs. 500 A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. Ayub Asad's GREEN LAWN 8-3 Simmons ..... 1

Mr. Y. R. Sarsam's DEFENDER 7-10 Evans ..... 2

H. H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's ROYALTY 8-1 Hardinge ..... 3

Mrs. D. Rozario's BIBIJAN 8-7 Brace ..... 4

Won by 2 lengths; 1|2 length and 1|2 length.

Time.—1min. 21-2|5secs.

Not Run:—Talwihin 8-11; Yanoos 8-8; Arab Flag 7-11.

Favourite.—Green Lawn.

Tote paid Rs. 23 for win, and Rs. 9; Rs 13-8 and Rs. 48-8 for places.

Winner trained by Syed Mustapha.

***4th Race: 3-45 p. m.***

THE BEYRUT PLATE. Distance—1 Mile (Div. I.)

Winner, Rs. 1,700; second, Rs. 600; third, Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. A C Ardeshir's BUICK 8-11 Brace. 1

Mrs. R Koelman's BROKER 7-11 Marrable 2

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's YOUNG CHAYNA 8-0 Walker 3

Mr. A M Khairaz's FIERY FACE 9-7 Obaid 4

Won by ½ l, ¾ l, Sh. Hd.

Time: 1m 54-1/5secs.

Not Run: Talwihin (8-9) and Garikbhan (7-12)

Favourite: Fiery Face.

Tote paid Rs. 68 for win; and Rs. 26, Rs. 22-8 and Rs 14 for places.

Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee Jnr.

***5th Race: 4-15 p. m.***

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE. (Division I). Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 400. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's TALK 7-9, Harding ..... 1

Mr. A. Lookmanji's GOLDEN TRAIL 7-4, R. Bell ..... 2

Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's RA-GHUBEER 7-9, Stead ..... 3

H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shri Narayan 8-5, Obaid ..... 4

Not run: Connemara Rose 9-1, Starford 8-6 and Madam X 7-0.

Won by 1 length, 1-1|2 lengths and a head.

Time: 1min. 14-2|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 190-8 for win; Rs. 42, Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 12-8 for places.

Winner trained by W. Buckley.

***6th Race: 4-45 p. m.***

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE. (Division II). Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 400. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's HEYDAY 3-10, Dillon .. 1

H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's FORMER 7-13, Evans .. 2

Mr. Eve's HOLLYWOOD NIGHTS 9-4, Brace ..... 3

S.S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Wheelrace 7-6, Graham .... 4

Not run: Comprehension 9-0, Young Bachelor 8-9, Philip Sidney 7-10 and Pratap Sinha 7-4.

Won by 2 lengths. 1-1|2 lengths and 3|4 length.

Time: 1min. 14secs.

Tote paid Rs. 21-8 for win; Rs. 8-8, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 19-8 for places.

Winner trained by J. Robinson.

***7th Race: 5-15 p. m.***

THE ST. LEGER PLATE. Distance—R. C. and Distance.

Winner Rs. 8,500; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,750. A Handicap for all Horses.

Mr. A. Higgins' ALIENIST 7-2, J. O'Neale ..... 1

Mr. P.B. Avasia's SABRINO 7-6, Stead ..... 2

Mr. C. Temoolji's SKY HAWK 6-12, Graham ..... 3

Mrs. L. Musry's Bucentaur 8-9, Obaid ..... 4

All ran.

Won by neck, short head and a neck.

Time: 2mins. 49-2|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 33-8 for win; Rs. 14, Rs. 18 and Rs. 33 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

***8th Race: 5-45 p. m.***

THE PADDOCK PLATE—Distance 6 Furlongs

Winner Rs 4,250; second, Rs. 1,400; third Rs. 600

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. M.C. Patel's CAVERN 8-4, Selby ..... 1

H. H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's DIAMOND SHOWER 9-0, Obaid ..... 2

Mr. N. Begmahomed's ALMEIDA 9-7, Dillon ..... 3

Mr. F.H. Mehta's Thracian Prince 7-12. Little ..... 4

Not run: Billy Button 7-0; Staff Officer 8-9 and Dinos 8-7.

Won by 1 length, 1-1|2 lengths and 1 length.

Time: 1min. 13-2|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 48 for win; Rs. 12, Rs. 13 and Rs. 12 for places.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

HORSE DROPS DEAD.

Cospatrick dropped dead at the one-furlong post.

***9th Race: 6-15 p. m.***

THE LAWN PLATE (Div I)—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs 3,500, second Rs. 1,100; third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. Gem's BURGESS 9-0, Obaid 1

H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's KOLHAPUR QUEEN 7-9, J. O'Neale ..... 2

Begum Feeroza Dulhan's SILVER LINING 7-11, Stead .... 3

Mr. S.M. Khemara's Watchmaker 8-7, Evans ..... 4

Not run: Shaiban 7-0 and Lucky Boy 8-7.

Tote paid Rs. 35-8 for win; Rs. 12-8, Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 18-8 for places.

Winner trained by G. Essajee.

# "I Have Not Changed My Religion"

## RELIGION NOT ORDINARY THING, TO BE MADE CHILD'S PLAY

## H. E. H. Nizam's Exposition Of Islam

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Sept. 15.

H.E.H. The Nizam in the course of a Firman issued in a Gazette Extraordinary this evening observes:—"I have learnt through some sources that hereditary religious beliefs which I have held in accordance with the Quran and authentic traditions of the Holy Prophet, not from to-day out ever since I attained the age of discretion, and which constitute "Hanafi Tafzeelia" in the real sense, and in conformity with which I have mentioned, in a previous Firman, that devotion to, or belief in, the Prophet's family, who were part of "seqalain"—two worlds—was part of my faith, have created idea in the mind of the public that I have changed my religion, which is not true." The Firman adds "it is, therefore, necessary to write a few lines to explain this matter.

DIFFERENCES IN MINOR MATTERS

And it is this, namely, that all the different sects that have existed in Islam are generally one in principle. No doubt, there are differences with regard to minor and subsidiary matters and these have been in existence for the last thirteen centuries and so long as the main principles remain unchanged, minor and secondary matters cannot by themselves endanger religion. When such is the case, it will be incumbent on every human being to follow a course which his common sense suggests a course, which is supported by the Book of God, and the sayings of the Holy Prophet, and which he should follow as he cannot be subject, in his personal beliefs, to any other individual.

Apart from this, religion is not an ordinary thing to be made a child's play, but it is an important matter. The verse from Quoran also says "no bearer of a burden can bear the burden of another" also my guidance is only from Allah, the High and the Great."—A.P.

## *JAP SWIMMER BEATS HIS OWN RECORD*

(SPECIAL CABLE).

TOKIO, Sept. 15.

Shozo Makino, a Japanese swimmer, has broken his own world's 800-metres free-style record with the time of 10 minutes 7-2|5 seconds.

## *A PLEA FOR MORE CULVERTS*

(Continued from page 1.)

damage to life and property extensive waterways had been provided in the form of big culvers and causeways, much of the sufferings could have been easily avoided. Thus, much avoidable damage and suffering have been caused in Patna, Shahabad and Saran districts, and I believe also further down along the B.N.W. Railway, which I have visited so far.

MOBILISE PUBLIC OPINION

I think it is necessary to mobilise public opinion on this point. The Railways are not likely to yield easily, but surely the toll of suffering which every flood exacts must count for something in determining the Railway policy and not only dividends that the companies declare or profits that the Railway administration has shown. Instead of taking steps to mitigate the effect of future floods, all breaches are being filled up leaving the people to their fate when the next flood comes. The Railway Board and the Legislative Assembly and all public workers and above all the Government owe it to themselves and to people in the area liable to floods to see that their unsatisfactory state of affairs ceases. It is well-known that in Saran firing had to be resorted to, to protect the railway embankments. I think firing would have to be resorted to, frequently, if people's suffering are not heeded. If Nature had not done its work and broken the lines in so many places. It is not inconceivable that the same reasoning which necessitated the firing in one place would have necessitated it in all the other places, if the miserable inhabitants had shown their determination not to respect the sanctity of the railway embankments.

PLEA FOR MORE CULVERTS

The only way to prevent such tragic incidents in the future when the forces of Nature are causing havoc and misery to numberless hapless and unfortunate innocent villagers is to have more culverts and large culverts at shorter distances, and culverts at all necessary and convenient points."

## *FUTILE SEARCH FOR THREE HOURS*

### *Nothing Incriminating Found In Sohan Singh's House*

AMRITSAR, Sept. 14.

Sardar Hardip Singh of Najitha Police Station with about a dozen police constables raided the house of Sardar Sohan Singh of the Meerut Conspiracy Case, situated at village Chetenpur, Police Station Najitha, district Amritsar and under warrants of search issued under Section 98, Cr. P. C. by Raj Sahib Lala Izzat Rai.

The search order stated:—"Whereas information has been laid before me and on due enquiry thereupon had I have been led to believe that the house of Sohan Singh of village Chetanpur, Police Station Najitha, district Amritsar, is used as a place for the deposit of records of the Kisan League, Punjab viz. membership lists, documents showing connection of individuals with unlawful associations, accounts, etc.

"This is to authorise and require you to enter the said house and office with such assistance as shall be required and to use, if necessary, reasonable force for that purpose and to search every part of the said house, office or any other place where said documents are likely to be found and take possession of these documents."

The search lasted for three hours but nothing incriminating was found.—United Press.

## U. S. AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BROOKLINE, September 14.

In the semi-fianls of the American Amateur Golf Championship Little beat Armstrong 4 and 3 and Goldman beat Smith 4 and 2.

The winners will meet in the final of over 36 holes to-morrow.

Sardar Darshan Singh Pheruman, a prominent member of the Kisan League, in Amritsar now has been served with an internment order under the Emergency Powers Act of 1932 requiring him not to leave the village boundry.

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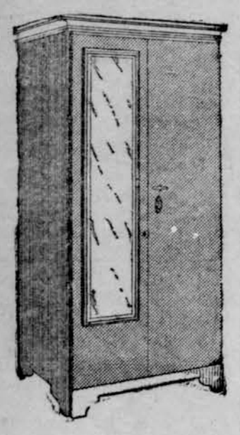

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# Criticism Of Civil Circular Creates Stir In Mysore

## High Court Holds Nothing Improper In Bar Council Giving Their Frank Opinion About It

(From Our Correspondent)
BANGALORE, Sept. 15.

The Full Bench of the Mysore High Court delivered judgment yesterday discharging the rule issued against C. Narasimhaiya a prominent member and President of the Mysore Bar Association, and P. Gopalakrishna Setty, Secretary of the above Association under Legal Practitioners regulation, Section 11(B) per for professional misconduct in that they participated in passing certain resolutions criticising the Civil Circular issued by Mr. P. Mahadevayya, the late Chief Justice in Mysore.

The case created considerable excitement throughout the State.

**Not Justified.**

Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer, Advocate-General of Madras, appearing for the legal practioners said that certain aspersions used by Mr. P. Mahadevayya in the circular were not certainly justified, and the members of the Bar Association had enough material to give expression to their resentment.

The underlying sentiments behind the resolutions were perfectly alright, though the language used was excessive.

**Express Regret To Court.**

For this the counsel would express regret to the Court.

Sir Alladi criticised the action of Mr. P. Mahadevayya in giving opinions about the pending cases, which he would submit was not at all fair, and this created misapprehension in the minds of the legal practioners.

**Unfortunate Mistake.**

Justice H. D. C. Reilly delivering the judgment observed that an unfortunate mistake had been made by the High Court office in sending the circular which was mainly intended for the guidance of the subordinate courts, to the Bar Associations in the State.

**Excessive Language.**

There was nothing improper in the Mysore Association considering the circular and sending their respectful opinions about it. But the language used was excessive.

Accepting the assurance given by Sir Alladi the Court had no hesitation in dropping further proceedings in the case.

**Loyal Subjects.**

The Chief Justice had no doubt that the respondents were loyal subjects of His Highness and the officer of the Court had no intention whatever of scandalising the administration justice in the State.

## *HOUSE SEARCHES IN AMRITSAR*

### *Govt. Declares Some Organisations Unlawful*

AMRITSAR, Sept. 14.

Several more searches were conducted by the police in connection with Government announcement declaring certain organisations unlawful.

The residences of Sardar Sohan Singh Joshi, of Meerut Conspiracy Case, at Chetanpure, Makhtool Singh at Lahore Mall, and the office of the Gurdwara Committee Guru Ka Bagh were searched on the authority of warrants issued by the additional District Magistrate.

Nothing objectionable is said to have been recovered from the residence of Sardar Sohan Singh and the Gurdwara Committee Office.—United Press.

## *FROM BAD TO WORSE*

### *Phagwara Situation Has Not Improved*

PHAGWARA, September 14.

It is reported that the situation in Phagwara has not yet improved, but tends to go from bad to worse,, as the public is resenting very much the lathi charge made by police on peaceful processionists.

Arrests still continue.

The Inspector General of Police is there to watch the situation. Military pickets have been posted there as a precautionary measure. The total number of arrests to date is 21.—United Press.

## *MONSOON STRONG IN LOWER BURMA*

### *Will Continue To Be Active In C. P.*

POONA, September 15.

The monsoon has been strong in Lower Burma and active in East and North Bengal, Bihar and adjoining parts of United Provinces and East Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and Bihar and local in Bengal Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, East Central India, East Central Provinces, and Konkan while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, West Central Provinces, Southeast Madras and North Madras Coast.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Port Blair two inches; Gwa and Akyab three; Mergui, Kyaukpyu and Victoria Point two; Diamond Island one and half; Tavoy and Maymyo one; Darjeeling five. Cox's Bazar, Cherapunji and Jalpaiguri one and half; Dibrugarh, Barisal one, Gorakhpur two; Pendra one and half; Mahableshwar and Khandala two and Madras one and half.

FORESAST:

The monsoon will be active in Lower Burma and East Central Provinces and rainfall will extend and increase generally in Northeast India.—A. P.

## *PASSENGER HAS NARROW ESCAPE*

### *Fatal Accident Averted By Timely Stopping Of Train*

LUDHIANA, September 14.

From the report to hand it appears that what would have turned out to be a fatal accident was averted by the timely stopping of the train.

he facts as reported are that a passenger of 166 Down Train from Saharanpur to Delhi got down at Muzaffarnagar platform to fetch some water, but before he could regain his seat in the train, it moved on. While trying to jump into the compartment he fell down below the platform. The train was fortunately immediately stopped and the injured person removed to Meerut city hospital where he is said to be progressing well.—United Press.

## MONKEYING TOO MUCH

### Styling As "Monkey God" He Sets Fire To Buildings

NAGERCOIL, Sept. 14.

A mysterious individual, who styles himself the new Hanuman (Monkey God) and who wears a tail, is reported to be terrorising the country side, setting fire to buildings in Paravoor and its neighbourhood.

The man who is believed to be middle-aged and a Korawa by caste, is said to have set fire to the Public Works Department camp-shed Kuttanattukalpara, a cashuvnut factory, his own house and one belonging to a Nayar resident.

It is stated that he threatens to burn down all buildings belonging to those whom he considers his enemies. His incendiarism is committed secretly at night.

During the day he remains in hiding.—United Press.

## *TRIED TO ENTER MAHARAJA'S PALACE*

### *Mysorian Gets Nine Months' Jail*

MYSORE, September 13.

One Mr. Hiranniah of Mysore, who was worried by domestic distress made a forced attempt to enter Vasanta Mahal, the summer palace of Mysore, last night with a view to representing his grievances to His Highness the Maharaja Prince Jayachanraj who was sleeping there at the time.

While attempting to enter the main building,, Hiranniah was caught by the watchmen and handed over to the police.

A charge sheet was placed before the City Magistrate who convicted him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.—United Press.

An Indian candidate has been selected by the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce for the post of Technical Adviser on Industries.

## *BAIL REFUSED TO CHRISTIAN YOUTH*

### *Two Persons Charged Under Prostitution Act*

Lionel Smith, an Anglo-Indian youth and Manekbai Inkaram who were arrested yesterday, were placed before Mr. I. S. Haji, Magistrate, Mazagoan, to-day, on a charge under Sec. 5 of the Prostitution Act.

It is alleged that Umerdin Nother and Abdul Hakim were sent with Babu to the accuseds' room on the ground-floor of Noor Building near the old Parsi Statue.

It is further stated that Manekbai is the kept mistress of the first accused and that an Anglo-Indian and Christian girls were sent along with the bogus customers for a pleasure-drive on a receipt of two five-rupee marked Government Currency Notes.

Mr. H. John appearing for the accused applied for bail but the Magistrate stated that there was a "prima facie" case, as it appeared after hearing Sub-Inspector Sawant, against both the accused.

The first accused was therefore ordered to be remanded for a perior of five days, while the second was offered a bail of Rs. 300.


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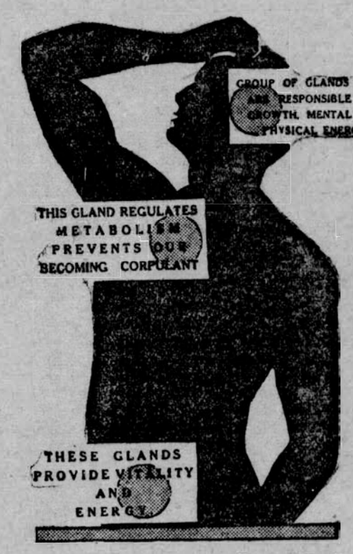
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## *ANGLO-GERMAN TRADE RELATIONS*

LONDON, September 14.

An official British delegation headed by Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, is proceeding immediately to Berlin to negotiate on the Anglo-German commercial relations as affected by the new German machinery for the control of imports and allocation of the foreign exchange.—Reuter.

## *MADRAS PLANS HOME FOR UNEMPLOYED*

MADRAS, Sept. 15.

Arrangements are being made for starting a Subsistence Home for the educated unemployed in the city of Madras and for organising vegetable gardens in a suburb of Madras.—United Press.

The person whose version of the 'Old and New Testaments' of the Bible has become of the most poular translation, Dr. James Moffatt, passed through Colombo, on his way to Singapore. He modernised the "Bible" into 20th century English.

## *COLLEGE STUDENT ARRESTED*

### *Sequel To House Searches In Calcutta*

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

Extensive house searches were carried on by the Special Branch of the Calcutta Police in North Calcutta, when four youths including a student of a local college were taken to Elysium Row Head Quarters for examination.

These searches are reported to be in connection with terrorist activities.—United Press.

# In Quest Of Inca Gold

## Expedition Leaves London For Cocos Isle

After a last-minute search for stowaways, a yacht left West India Dock, London, in mail week, bound for Cocos Island in the Pacific, where, it is believed, a vast pirate treasure is concealed. Within a few months, if the hopes and calculations of the leaders are correct, she will be back in London with the better part of this buried loot, estimated to be worth anything from £12,000,000 to £25,000,000, says the "Manchester Guardian."

The yacht, which is named Queen of Scots, is a 600-ton twin-screw vessel, and Mr. A. J. Drexel, who has cruised to Cocos Island in her, has lent her to the expedition.

The party of 25 treassure-seekers faced a battery of cameras as the yacht, with the Stars and Stripes fluttering from her stren, left the quayside. Three women were on board. They are wives of members of the party, but they will leave the yacht at Panama.

On board the yacht was a black Manx cat. "It followed my wife home in Chelsea," said Mr. S. MacFarlane Arthur, the controller of the expedition. "It refused to leave her and we looked upon this as a good omen. So we have adopted it as the expedition's pet."

AN "ENGINEERING PROBLEM."

"This is the first scientific treasure hunt," continued Mr. Arthur. "Other expeditions have been sent but it was like looking for a needle in a haystack. Our experts will tackle it as an engineering problem. We have definite evidence as to where the treasure is buried. It is close to the shore.

"We shall electrify an area and prod the ground with instruments. On getting a reaction we shall send down the core drill, and if there is anything there we shall get a sample of it. We are using an aeroplane for survey purposes. Telephones will link the camp and the works.

"We have been preparing this expedition for one and a half years and the issued capital of the company will enable us to work for two and a half years if necessary. Nine months, however, should see us through. We are going to do our best to bring the treasure back with us. If there is anything on the island we shall get it this time. This is the most complete and most scientific expedition of its kind."

"FIVE SEPARATE TREASURES."

Mr. Stratford D. Jolly, an explorer and one of the organisers, said: "There are about five separte treasures on the island, buried by pirates who robbed galleons on the Spanish Main. The records at the Foreign Office estimate their value at £12,000,000, but they may be worth anything up to £25,000,000.

"A fortune-teller has told me that I shall definitely be successful and will find the treasure in five or six months. I have spent ten months on that beastly island and nothing would induce me to go back unless I was convinced this time."

The members of the expedition include Colonel J. E. Leckie (mining engineer), Mr. Jolly, Mr. Arthur, Captain Charles Osborn Polkinghorne, Commander Frank Worsley and Commander Joseph Stenhouse, who both sailed with Shackleton, Dr J. W. Harris (geologist), and Mr. J. E. Marten (avaitor). Captain A. D. Bellingham, who said he was employed by Mr. Drexel is in charge of the Queen of Scots, which has a crew of twenty.

Hundreds of fevers were received from all sorts of people, young and old, wishing to accompany the party, and just before the ship left a thorough search was carried out for stowaways

# Stealing For Luck!

## Strange Japanese Custom Wherein Statuettes Of Fortune-God And Other Articles Are Stolen To Bring Good Fortune

Fuku-nusubi, or fortune-stealing, is one of the strangest, yet common, customs observed in various part of Japan, observes a writer in the "Japan Times." The idea that by an act of theft one will be able to gain good fortune sounds strange. While, according to districts, articles to be stolen in order to have good fortune differ, it is believed that it has originated in a custom of stealing statues of gods of good fortune. To secure a statue of a god of good fortune by stealing it, is regarded by some to assure good fortune. Originally articles to be stolen were mostly statues of gods of good fortune. Later various other articles which stand for good fortune become equally popular.

At the year end market, "Toshinoichi", held at Asakusa Kannon temple, this custom was formerly observed. Among the rows of little stalls selling various articles to be used for the New Year celebration, there are those offering little statues of Daikoku (Mahakala), God of wealth. It was believed by the people of Yedo that if one stole one Daikoku statue from those stalls at "Toshino-ichi," he would have good fortune. It is said that many people purposely visited the Toshino-ichi in order to steal such Daikoku statues. Of course they ran the risk of being caught, and if they were caught they would become common thieves, but if they were not caught, they would be happy because their good fortune was assured. Then again, if one stole the statues of both Daikoku and Ebisu, his fortune would be greater.

In the province of Hoki, it is believed that if one steals a stone statue of kami from other villages, good fortune would come, single persons getting their mates, farmers having good harvest, and fishermen having big hauls.

At the Daruma markets held in various districts of Kanto in the New Year season, it is also believed that the stealing of daruma statues from stalls without being caught will assure a man's good fortune.

In Taiwan, there was formerly a custom for girls to steal flowers for good luck. Among the people of Manchu and Mongolia, there were formerly similar customs of stealing articles for good fortune, it is reported.

In the Kyoto district it is still said that if one succeeds in stealing a Fushimi doll at the festival of Fushimi Inari shrine, one will have good fortune. Particularly, geisha of the Kyoto district still believe in this custom, and they attempt to steal dolls at the festival. But successful stealing is quite difficult, and those who steal with success are said to be few.


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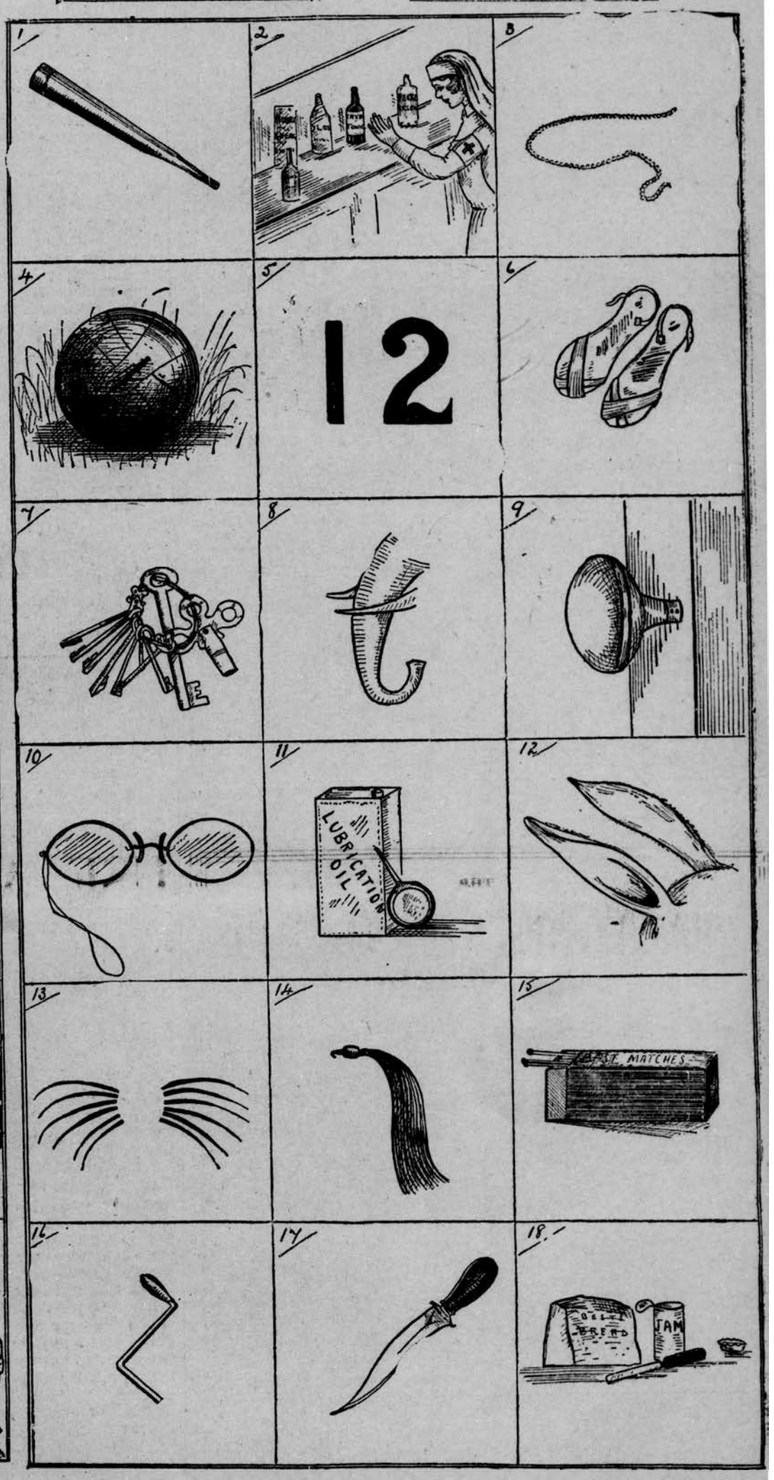


**As the title implies you have to find out what is missing in this competition. There are two sets of pictures—illustrations on the left show some part, article or thing missing. They are marked A, B, & C: - - - - Whereas the set of pictures on the right Numbered 1, 2, 3 - - - - provde a clue to the missing part, article or thing. For instance, the trunk of the elephant in picture A is missing and No. 8 on the right gives the clue to the missing part. You have, therefore, to fill in No. 8 against illustration A in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for the other pictures and send your entries before 26th September observing the following rules:—**

2. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps—preferably half-anna and one-anna stamps—and post your entries to:—

**THE COMPETITION MANAGER,**
**POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.**

3. Entries by REGISTERED POST, must be sent to our Office-Address: Red House, 140 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

4. Each cover must bear the name and address of the Competitor stating the Number of entries enclosed.

5. Competitors may submit any number of entries, provided a separate Entrance Fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each Entry. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one Prize in this Competition.

6. Local Competitors may, if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week days from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

7. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

8. All entries must be received in this Office by the last post on 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1934, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

9. Corrections or mutilations of Entries will disqualify the Competitor.

10. In case of Ties, the Management reserve the right to distribute the Prize-money among the Winning Competitors in any manner they like.

11. All Competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

12. This is a combined Competition of the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar." The Prizes will be announced on the 4th October, 1934.

**ENTRY COUPON**

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| B | | K | |
| C | | L | |
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| I | | R | |

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**Closing Date 26th Sept.**

# WHERE STARS OBEY MAN'S WILL

## Heavenly Bodies Are Actors In Planetarium's Dazzling Drama Of Universe

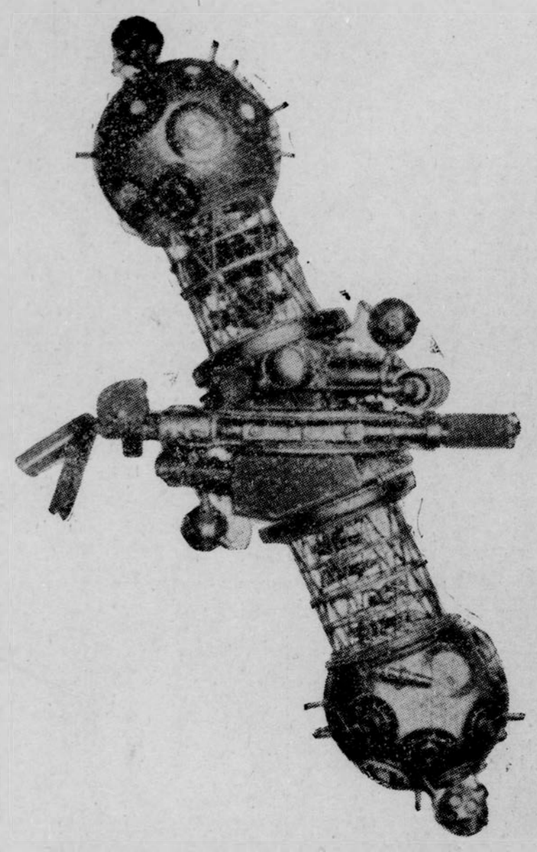
**(For permission to reproduce the following interesting copyright article, appearing in "Oil Power," of April, 1934, we are indebted to the Standard Oil Company of New York, Inc., who are the publishers of the journal).**

Recall one never-to-be-forgotten night when, from a hilltop, far away from the conflicting lights and dust of town or village, you gazed into a cloudless, star-crowded sky. It was an experience not only awe-inspiring but one mentally catalogued as not frequently to be repeated.

The scene may be repeated at will—not only that scene, but any starry scene of the past, present or future. You may see the wonders of the heavenly vault as they appeared when your most remote caveman ancester first raised his eyes from the ground. You may see them as they will be in that remote era when to-day will have joined the things of long forgotten antiquity.

The miracle—for scientific miracle it is—is accomplished by means of the planetarium, held by men of science to be among the most ingenious and most complicated optical instruments ever invented. The planetarium makes it possible to possess and control a counterfeit sky, complete in detail and in movement, as well.

America now has two planetaria. The newest, with the most complete and modern installation in the world, has recently been put in service in the new Franklin Institute Museum in Philadelphia and is the gift of Samuel Fels. America's first was installed in Chicago four years ago, the gift of Max Adler. In various cities of Europe are eighteen planetaria, and plans are going forward for similar installations in Los Angeles, New York and other cities. That there are not more of them is due to the fact that the wonderwork machine itself costs in the neighbourhood of dol. 75,000 and demands a building of special construction and design in which to do its wonderworking.



A close-up of the planetarium from which some impression of its complexity can be obtained.

**HIGHLY COMPLEX MAGIC LANTERN.**

The planetarium is a highly complex magic lantern or, rather, cluster of magic lanterns. To show the heavenly bodies 119 projectors are used. To show their movements, seven motors move complicated systems of gears. To make possible a truly perfect illusion, it has been necessary to pile complication upon complication—but the result is a breath-taking achievement.

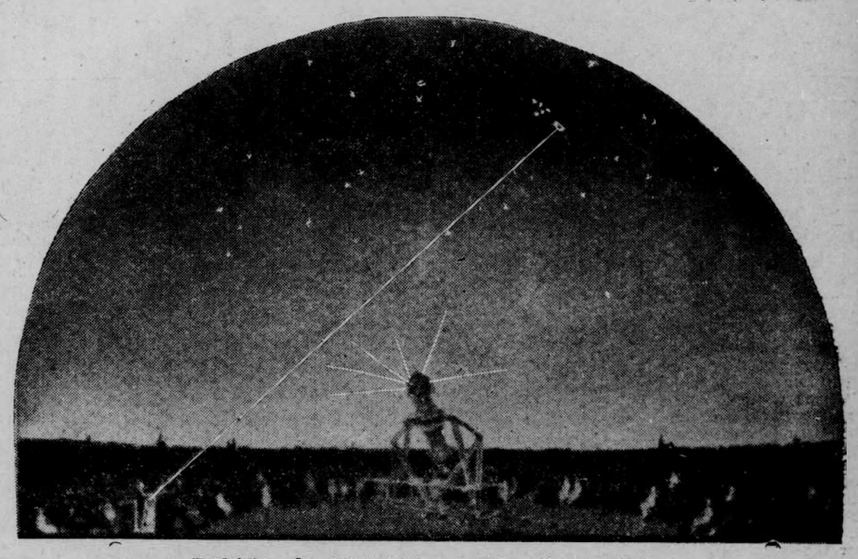
The visitor at the Franklin Institute Museum enters a circular, domed room 65 feet in diameter. Five hundred chairs surround the planetarium, a device unlike anything the visitor has ever seen. It may seem to him to be like a giant menacing insect with spindly, sprawling legs. It may seem like some strange instrument of destruction from a fantastic romance of wars to be. Or it may seem to the visitor to be like a great dumb-bell, towering twelve feet n the air.

Slowly the lights fade from the white, domed ceiling. The silhouetted representation of Philadelphia's skyline which fringes the dome is also lost in the darkness. The lecturer, from his post at a consol switchboard, moves a control. Suddenly the stars appear—thousands of them, crowding the heavens as they did when you watched them from the hilltop. It is the first act of the celestial drama. There are the planets. There are Arcturus and Sirius and the glorious Milky Way. There si the Big Dipper, guide post to the North Star. There are the Pleiades, Orion and other familiar constellations—every one that ought to be present. Nine thousand stars can be seen in the heavens but only 2,500 can be seen at a time. Each is in the counterfeit sky, each in its correct position and each of the correct magnitude. Instead of a pointer, the lecturer projects an arrow of light into the sky.

**A DAY IN 4 MINUTES.**

Behind the buildings, in the east, there is a growing glow and over the heavens spreads the cerie light that signals the sunrise. Then the sun comes up in all of his glory. The lecturer promptly robs him of much of his glory, so that he will not dim the other stars, as he does in the real sky. Across the heavens moves the sun and, in strict conformity with nature, move all of the other heavenly bodies. The stars and planets in this counterfeit sky, however, obey every wish of the Joshua-like operator, and he determines that the events of a day shall take place in four minutes. Four minutes, it is, then, from one sun-up to the next—with time out to permit Old Sol to remain stationary at the zenith as the lecturer explains the mechanism of the celestial clock. Nor is this an extreme example of the ability of the operator at the switchboard to expedite the events of nature. A lunar year elapses in equally quick time, the counterfeit moon dashing thirteen times across the heavens, but neither slipping from its appointed path nor neglecting a single phase.

There is seemingly no limit to the starry scenes which may be presented as the giant dumb-bell and the individual projectors turn. The visitors, at the will of the operator, may travel swiftly south, over the equator, viewing the constellations familiar to the antipodes but unknown to Philadelphia, passing through the long night of the Antarctic, then swiftly up and over the North Pole to watch the celestial orbs swing in endless circles.



Explaining the Celestial Drama with a Counterfeit Sky.

**PEEPS INTO PAST AND FUTURE**

If he wishes, the operator can transport the spectators into the past or into the future. He can turn back time 19 centuries and show that close conjunction of bright planets which some students believe was the Star of Bethlehem. He can move time forward and exhibit the heavens as they will be in 14,800 A.D., when Polaris will no longer be the North Star and when the Southern Cross will be visible to New Yorkers.

As may be seen from the illustration the "dumb-bell" has two ends so that the stars visible from either northern or southern hemisphere may be projected. From the large bulbous ends are projected star clusters, naked eye nebulae, the brightest star, Sirius and the glory of the Mulky Way. From the smaller spheres are projected, when desired, constellation names. The handle part of the dumb-bell contains the projectors for the sun, moon and the various planets. The small spheres attached to this section project technical features such as the ecliptic, celestial equator, north and south polar points and the noon meridian lines. The planet projectors in the handle are arranged in tiers, all driven from a common shaft but each having its own individual gears. The projectors are placed at odd angels, which correspond to the respective angles of the orbits of the appropriate planets. Included in the instrument are the seven motors which provide motion for the various projectors—the diurnal motion, the annual moition, the gyroscoptic motion of the earth and the motion necessary to demonstrate changes in geographical latitude. For this last motion, the whole dumb-bell turns end for end around the central horizontal axis.

Much of the impression made by the planetarium is a direct result of the skill with which many perplexing problems were solved. Real stars are dimmer as they approach the horizon. Ingenious shutters on the projectors make the counterfeit stars dimmer as they approach the horizon of the counterfeit sky. The use of light absorbing material assures the maintenance of the illusion for stars appear only on the sky—never on the lower walls nor on the spectators.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# USE AND MISUSE OF ENGLISH WORDS

## Were Victorian Writers More Pedantic Than Moderners?

At irregular intervals a controversy arises in the Press over the use and misuse of words. Purists rush into print to denounce the split infinitive, the use of "compare to" instead of "compare with," and that evergreen monstrosity (as they think it) "unreliable" writes Mr. Robert Lynd in the "News Chronicle."

Just at present a lively correspondence is going on in which the modern Englishman is taken to task for the barbarous way in which he mishandles his language. He is particularly censured for the unprecedented recklessness with which he employs nouns as adjectives, as in the phrases "luxury car" and "mystery ship.'

It is true that nouns have been employed as adjectives for centuries, and correctly so. "Yorkshire" is an adjutive as well as a noun and no one can object to "Yorkshire pudding" either as a food or as phrase.

At the same time it seems absurd to use nouns as adjectives where good adjectives are already in existence. Why, for example has it become the almost universal custom in recent years to speak of the "England team in cricket and in other games? "English" is as short a word as "England," and has for centuries been recognised as the correct adjective. I do not think anybody speaks of the "France team" in any sport. It is all very well to use a noun as an adjective when no suitable adjective exists, as in "income-tax form," but the genius of the language demands that when an adjective is already there it should be given first choice.

**USELESS NOVELTIES**

The misuse of nouns, however, is not the only sin against the language imputed to the modern Englishman. He is also accused of introducing all kinds of wholly useless novelties into the language that shock the eye and ear. He has recently, for example, taken enthusiastically to using such adjectives as "carefree," "worthwhile" and 'colourful." Reviewers speak of a "colourful narrative" and a "worthwhile book." It may be argued that the fact that thousands of people have adopted these words into their speech is a proof that they were needed. I doubt this however.

The constant use or misue of a word does not enevitably hallmark it as good English. The word "individual" has been misued as a noun for generations but no authority on English would say that long custom justifies a writer to-day in speaking of the British agriculturist as "this long suffering individual"—an example quoted by Fowler. Great writers misused the word freely in the nineteenth century, but good writers seldom do so now.

"Phenomenal" and "phenomenally," used in the wrong sense, are sturdy survivors of years of denunciation. Everybody is agreed that to write "phenomenal," meaning "remarkable" or "exceptional," is an abuse of language and an entirely unnecessary abuse, since there are so many alternatives; but nearly everybody goes on writing it.

It is difficult—indeed, impossible—to say at what point an objectionable word ceases to be objectionable and becomes adopted into the family of good speech. "Mob" and "cab" were once objected to as vulgar abbreviations; but their usefulness in daily speech has outweighed all objections. We have seen in our own time how "cinema" has become good English, while "photo," a much older abbreviation, has never been accepted as such. Why? Perhaps because the Victorians were more pedantic than we. Many of hem objected even to the abbreviation "lunch." Some people continue to object. I for my part will continue to write and say "lunch'.

As for other words that the authorities tell us not to use, I dislike most of them myself. At the beginning of the century one became impatient of such words as "meticulous," "obsess," "intriguing" and "arresting", partly because everybody used them till one was as tired of them as of last year's music-hall songs and partly because most of them were comparative newcomers to the language and partly because they usually pretended to say more than the writer meant. The great test of the correct use of words is whether the writer uses them vaguely and lazily or whether he means exactly what he says. The chief objection to many vogue-words is that they lead to lay writing and so to hazy reading.

This suggests that all words are good if they are used with a full sense of their meaning by a good writer. A good writer can turn a neologism or a slang phrase into good English. Not that good writers always write perfect English. Is it not from their works that most of the examples of bad grammar are taken against which the grammarians warn us?

At the same time there is a general consensus of opinion about the words that are good English and those that are not. We may not all agree with Lord Oxford in his dislike of "cope with." We may not share the traditional antipathy to "partake of" in reference to food, though to me, I confess, it is an object of dislike. We may feel that those who wish to expel "reliable" from the English language on the ground that it is an illegitimately formed word are over-zealous. We may fail to see the point of the clergyman's objection to "the dreadful word 'amenities.'"

At the same time, in regard to 99 words out of 100, most writers would agree as to whether a word is good English or not. I do not suppose that Dickens was consciously a purist, but even so scrupulous a stylist as Mrs. Meynell was able to discover in his novels only two words which he habitually misused. Unfortunately, if I remember right, she did not tell us what they were.

The fact is, good writers write in obedience to a tradition while, at the same time, taking liberties with it. Even so, I hope few of them will take the liberty of giving "worthwhile" and "colourful" a permanent place in the English language.

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# A Page About Books And Their Writers

## YUSAF ALI'S TRANSLATION OF QURAN

THE HOLY QURAN: Translation and Commentary, with the Arabic text by A. Yusuf Ali. Part I, containing the first 'Sipara'. Pp 56. Published by Shaikh Muhammad Ashraf, Kashmiri Bazaar, Lahore, 1934. Price Re. 1.

When a new translation of the Qur'an appears, it is usual nowa-days to cavil at it; and the most vehement of the captious critics are generally those who are prepared to quote the high authority of Nouldeke, who is supposed to have generally praised the English renderings of the Qur'an. Looking, however, to the words of the great scholar ("Sketches from Eastern History," p.58), it is quite clear that no such general meaning can be extracted from his words. He deplores the dearth of scientific work done on the Qur'an and then says: "We want specially a thorough commentary, executed with the methods and resources of modern science. No language, it would seem, can even boast of a translation which completely satisfies modern requirements. The best are in English.." And then he mentions the translations of Sale, Rodwell and Palmer, criticizing them all. This was in 1892. Since then several English versions have appeared, the most notable being Muhammad Ali's and Pickthall's. But is the real situation changed? Have we a scientific commentary in any modern language? The reviewer knows of none.

Quite apart, however, from the difficult task of producing a critical commentary, it is a happy sign that Muslims—without posing as "Higher Critics"—have begun to realize the need of adequate translations from their point of view. As such the effort of Mr. Yusuf Ali is to be highly commended.

He begins by a very personal preface, in which with great modesty he explains the scope of the work. He says, for example, that the Qur'an "has to be read, not only with the tongue and voice and eyes, but with the best light our intellect can supply, and even more, with the truest and purest light which our heart and conscience can give us. It is in this spirit that I would have my readers approach the Qur'an." He further says that he is deeply imbued with Western culture and Western lore, but he has never lost touch with his Eastern heritage.

In translating he does not wish to air his own views, but to give the accepted interpretation of orthodoxy; also to convey not merely the sense but the spirit of the original. Looking over his efforts and comparing them with others, we are delighted by the beauty of some of his renderings. As an example we select his translation of Sura II, vv. 15-17:

"God will throw back their mockery on them, and give them rope in their trespasses; so they will wander like blind ones (to and fro).

"These are they who have bartered guidance for error; but their traffic is profitless, and they have lost true direction.

"Their similitude is that of a man who kindled a fire; it lighted all round him, but God took away their light and left them in utter darkness, so they could not see."

His criticism of each one of his predecessors, which is in measured terms, seems to be just: Muhammad Ali's version, although accurate, is not couched in a sufficiently elevated style; and Pickthall's though valuable, is unaccompanied by any commentary. Both these faults he has attempted to avoid and with evident success.

The division of the text is not that of Flugel, but of the recent Egyptian Government edition of the Qur'an. This is a great improvement on Muhammad Ali, who uses a system of his own, differing from Flugel's and to be found nowhere else. The booklet before us is a handsome brochure of 56 pages, beautifully printed. The page contains on the top the Arabic text on the right hand side, with the English translation opposite to it—a method obviously borrowed from Muhammad Ali. Below are notes in the nature of a commentary. The Arabic text is copied calligraphically and clearly, and is a pleasure to the eye.

Mr. Yusuf Ali is an accomplished writer of English, and we congratulate him on the production of this fascicle. We hope that the standard set will be maintained throughout and that the whole work will be published soon

A. A. A. F.

## Cult Of The Mother-Goddess

From the remotest antiquity the cult of the Mother Goddess—the personified "Primeval Energy of the Universe"—has been practised by races of men, both civilised and uncivilised, all over the world. Among the Hindus, such worship has obtained since the hoary Vedic days. Whether the Indus Valley civilisation antedates the Vedic civilisation or not, it can now be definitely stated that the cult of the Mother Goddess was practised by the people of the Indus Valley, as shown by the seals discovered at Mohenio-daro. Th cult is even more widely prevalent to-day than it was in the olden days, though not in the same prestine unified form as originally. It obtains at present in innumerable variations of the original cult, most of them being based on one or the other "aspects" of the goddess—aspects which are generally indicated by her names. Thus, though Kali, Amba, Durga, Parvati, Bhavani, Tara Katyayani, Chandi, Chamunda, Jagaddhatri, Matangi, Gauri, Annapurna, Shada, Jwalamukhi, Uma Shri, Mahakali, Mahalaxmi, Mahamayee, Tripurasundari and so on, were and are still conceived of as the names of the one goddess. cults have sprung up round each one of these aspect-names of the goddess and there are innumerable works of sacred lore elucidating these several cults.

It was a very happy idea on the part of the conductors of the highly popular Hindi religious monthly journal, "Kalyan", published at Gorakhpur, to issue a special Shakti Number during the current (Bhadrapad) month, containing authoritative expositions of the various cults of the Mother Goddess which have been practised in India since the Vedic days. One can have nothing but praise for the undertaking—which has turned out to be, indeed, a sheer 'tour de force', the like of which has been rarely seen in the annals of Indian journalism. The magnitude of the Shakti Number can be seen from the fact that over 200 writers from all over India, many of whom are distinguished scholars and pundits, have contributed highly interesting articles, while there are also nearly 200 illustrations, 53 of which are multi-coloured, of the various aspects of the goddess and the rituals connected with her worship. The literary contents of the volume alone occupy 704 pages.

The work is bound to prove of very great service not only to all Hindus, but to all students of the cult of the Mother Goddess in India, whether they be Hindus or not. We must sincerely congratulate Mr. Hanuman Prasad Poddar, the Editor of the "Kalyan", as well as the Gita Press of Gorakhpur, on placing in the hands of the Hindi-reading public this excellently got-up and highly interesting work.

## THE CULTURE OF ABDOMEN

THE CULTURE OF THE ABDOMEN.—By F. A. Hornibook (Heinemann, Rs. 4/8) Stocked by D. B. Taraporewala, Sons & Co.

Long, arduous and often fatiguing exercises are advocated in the numerous systems of physical culture, which aim at the perfection of the human body. With increasing age, strenuous exercise becomes an ordeal—something to be avoided if possible.

Mr. Hornibrook has written this book for those people of middle age, whose business and occupations rob them of the little exercise, which at this difficult period, is essential for their physical well-being.

His system of Abdominal control detailed in a few simple exercises which occupy only a few minutes daily, is likely to be beneficial for those who suffer from undue deposition of fat in that very susceptible region—the abdomen and from constipation, indigestion, etc. Here, we have a system which cultivates those parts of the body that owing to man's posture and to his civilised habits are the most neglected parts of his body.

This useful book is illustrated with photographic plates and a chart of exercises and is bound to find demand among those who seek good health.

C. L. D.

## BOOK NOTES

Under the title "Studies in World Economics" (Macmillan, 12s. 6d.) Mr. G D H Cole has reprinted with some revision and elaboration, a selection of the numerous papers he has contributed to the periodical Press during the last few years.

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"To the Vanquished," is a novel about New Germany, by Miss I. A. R. Wylie which Messrs. Cassel are publishing.

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In "A History of National Socialism," by Herr Konrad Heiden deals with the development of National Socialism from the "Committee of Independent Workmen" set up in Munich in 1918 by Anton Drexler, a locksmith. He follows Hitler's fight for leadership; and after that his fight for power.

* * * *

"Everest, 1933," is the title of Mr. Hugh Ruttledge's book, promised this autumn by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton. It is the thrilling story of the fourth attempt, and Mr. Ruttledge was the leader of the expedition. There is a chapter by Mr. F. S. Smythe describing his experiences when, quite alone, he reached the highest point ever reached by man.

* * * *

"The Study of Art," by Mr. R. H. Wilenski is announced for by Messrs. Faber and Faber. Mr. Wilenski's main suggestion is that a study of contemporary art is the true key to an understanding of the records and survivals of the past.

* * * *

Frank C. Hanighen, co-author of "Merchants of Death," has written a new book, "The Secret War for Oil," which will be published in October. Mr. Hanighen believes it to be only a matter of months before the struggle for oil supremacy, now being waged secretly throughout the world, will become an interantional issue.

* * * *

A new book about D H. Lawrence is to be published in October by the Viking Press. It is by Lawrence's widow, Frieda Lawrence, and its title is "Not I, but the Wind." The book has already been privately printed in a small edition for the author's friends. The Viking Press issue will be the regular trade edition. The book tells the story of the Lawrences' life together from their first meeting in 1912 until his death on the Riviera in 1930.

* * * *

John Masefield's new story of adventure, "The Taking of the Gry," is to be published early in winter. "Gry" is the name of a ship carrying a cargo of guns for the use of the rebellious navy of the republic of Santa Ana, on the Eastern Spanish Main, and the story deals with the plan of two young adventurers to seize this vessel and take her out to sea.

* * * *

The English and American editions of Professor Albert Einstein's new book, "The World as I See It," will be issued simultaneously in September by Covici. Friede in U. S. A. and by the John Lane Company in England. The translator is Alan Harris, an Englishman.

## LENIN

MAHATMA LENIN.— By Sadanand Bharti (S. S. Mohta & Brothers, Suttola, Kashi Re. 1-4).

This book contains a life sketch of Lenin in Hindi. The writer seems to have spent a good deal of his time in collecting together much material connected with the life of Lenin. The book does not only give the life sketch but an attempt has also been made to assess the value of the work done by Lenin and his principles. The book will be read with interest by those who want to read something about Lenin in Hindi.

The Sarcophagus of Omar Khayyam which lies in the garden (at the left covered by branches) at Nishapur, Eastern Persia, is now being covered with a canopy and the garden enriched by funds appropriated by the Persian Society for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments. The domed building at the back is the tomb of a local saint.

## "If I Were Dictator"

### Nobody Under 28 Will Have Vote If Julian Huxley Has His Way

Reviewing in the "News Chronicle" "If I Were Dictator" by St. John Ervine, (Methuen, 2s. 6d.) and "If I Were Dictator", by Julian S. Huxley, (Methuen, 2s. 6d.) Mr. Robert Lynd writes:—

"These new volumes in the "Dictator" series are both characteristic of their authors. Mr. Ervine is pugnacious—always on the look-out for a head on which he can bring down his stout ash-plant. Professor Huxley, seeing the world as a vast field for experiment, sets out his policy with the deceptive air of moderation of a man of science. Mr. Ervine writes the more dictatorially, but Professor Huxley I suspect is the more dictatorial at heart.

Mr. Ervine, indeed, is almost as much concerned with denouncing dictatorship in all its forms as with telling us what he would do if he were invested with the powers of a Mussolini or a Stalin.

It is true that he begins with a biographical eulogy of Moses as the perfect dictator, giving us an extremely interesting version of the Old Testament story—a version however, that errs on the side of raciness, as when he speaks of "the waspish spinster Miriam, who had an unfortunate habit of beating a loud timbral and inaugurating a ritual dance when anything of consequence had to be discussed", and as when he says of Moses that "he climbed into the mountain and chiselled his sanitary laws and laws of morality on slabs of stone and, announcing that he was God's stenographer, came down the slopes of Sinai with the slabs under his arms."

BACK TO LIBERTY.

Having held up Moses as the ideal dictator, he goes on to explain that his own first and last object as a dictator would be the restoration of liberty, and most of the reforms he advocates could be brought about without overturning the present system.

He wants a fairer distribution of the extras as well as of the necessaries of life. Everybody in his world would live in a house, with running water in every bedroom, and a separate bedroom for everybody over the age of 16. The population would be distributed more evenly over the country, and the growth of cities would be discouraged. Agriculture would be revived and the farmer made prosperous. The school-leaving age would be raised to 16, and nobody under 28 would have a vote.

His programme is one of democratic reform, not of revolution. If Mr. Ervine were really dictator, indeed, I imagine that revolutionaries of all kinds would soon find themselves in concentration camps. So probably, would some of us journalists, for Mr. Ervine has long had a bee in his bonnet which buzzes loudly when he mentions the modern Press. His prejudices as well as his principles, however, serve to warm up his style and to keep things lively up to the last word of his book

MAKING US HEALTHY.

Professor Huxley's plan for the future is much more detailed. He would reorganise industry under large self-governing corporations. He would interfere with the banks and the Stock Exchange. He would take steps to "raise the average standard of health and vitality to that now enjoyed by the most fortunate 5 per cent. of the population." He would carry out all kinds of experiments.

I am not sure that his world would be quite so human as Mr. Ervine's. Desirable as health is, I cannot look forward with enthusiasm to a world in which health competitions are organised by the State, for example, Professor Huxley writes:

> As part of the campaign for positive health, I should utilise the results of the Census Department, which by then would include routine measurements of physique and fitness of every member of the population, and give special awards to communities for producing the "Best Hundred" in various age groups—the Best Hundred Babies, the Best Hundred Girls between fifteen and seventeen, the Best Hundred Young Men, the Best Hundred Old Ladies, and so on.

CRITICISM OF BIRTH CONTROL

On the whole, however, Professor Huxley's reforms will commend themselves to reasonable men. He shows himself a potential tyrant in forbidding organisations to spend large sums of money in attacking birth-control and vivisection; and, as he believes that God is only an outworn hypothesis he is more concerned with the abolition of the laws against blasphemy than with satisfying the religious needs of men.

But, within his limits, he is a true reformer and England would be the better off for adopting two-thirds of his suggestions.

Who, for example, could quarrel with his plans for arterial roads:

> All new traffic arteries, and any unspoilt portions of old ones, will be compulsorily designed, and retained, as what the Americans call parkways. No houses will be allowed within a certain distance of the artery, and these will be supplied not by large numbers of side roads but by subsidiary roads parallel with the artery and joined to it at relatively infrequent intervals. The whole unbuilt-up area on either side of the road can be landscape-gardened (as has been done with such fine effect with the Northern Parkway out of New York, for instance), and in any case will be left as a strip of nature, screened off by bets of trees from what suburban areas may lie beyond.

When I laid down Mr. Huxley's book, I felt that he would make an excellent joint-dictator, collaborating with some fiery spirit who was less satisfied than he with "scientific humanism" as a creed.

## Valuable Statistics

**LABOUR FACT BOOK II: Prepared by Labour Research Association: Published by International Publishers: Price $2.00.**

The compilation of statistics has assumed supreme importance in the life of a nation and in the moulding of its politics and programmes. The acceleration of capitalist industry and high finance which control international trade and commerce and national and imperial policies of Governments has given to this essentially economic activity a more dynamic significance. Now statistics are not merely charts, indicating the economic growth of a country, but they also constitute the dynamics of political and class organisations and movements. Study of statistics from the new angle, the Labour point of view, is becoming more and more popular. Statistics have become the barometer of Labour struggles both national and international.

Particularly is this so when the Finance Bills or budgets of countries are subjected to an analytical dissection from the point of view of the exploited millions. Such is the work of all Labour Research Bureaux or Associations. With the advent of the world crisis, which is the crisis of capitalism, interpretation of the financial and commercial figures of each country and a comparative study in each case have assumed an importance which is bound to cause great embarrassment to all those who are seeking to prop up an unsound and creaking structure.

The Labour Fact Book II provides a mine of statistical information elucidated by conclusions on the logic of facts. It deals with the period beginning with the crisis. In it are contained some interesting and illustrative facts about the recent developments on the American as well as on the international scene. The book is an analytical and critical discussion of the nature of the present world crisis, the "New Deal" of President Roosevelt, the condition of workers and farmers of America, the strike wave and Trade Union organisation, Fascism in Europe and Fascist tendencies in the United States, the war menace and several other questions that baffle the statesmen of the world and have gripped the minds of the thinking world. No student of economics and international politics can afford to miss this book both as an instructor and as a book of reference.

## Wells Makes A Discovery In Russia

### One Man Whom The Soviet Cannot Muzzle

Mr. H. G. Wells has been to Russia. . . and made a discovery.

He found one man who is allowed to answer back to Stalin.

The man is the eighty-five year-old physiologist Professor Pavlov. Mr Wells told me about him as he passed through Stockholm on his way back to England, writes the Stockholm correspondent of the "Sunday Express."

"Liberty of criticism is still strongly prohibited in the U.S.S.R.' 'said Mr. Wells. "Only one person says anything. He is Pavlov.

"Pavlov is still going strong in science. He has been given the greatest scope by the Government to carry out his experiments and receives probably more consideration than any other man in Russia.

"He is, indeed, venerated as a god. And even his criticisms of the Soviet regime receive respectful hearing."

Mr Wells saw Stalin. But he avoided my questions about that.

"I had a three hours' interview with Stalin," but all through an interpreter.

"I have never felt so illiterate in my life before. I will always regret not having studied the Russian language. . . ."

"I saw, too, my old friend Maxim Gorki, whom I had known as one of the most courageous and radical writers in the world.

"Alas! I found he had become reactionary.

"I discussed with him the right to free speech. But he was not prepared to defend it. ."

Mr. Wells also discussed this problem with Alexei Tolstoy and Maxim Litvinov, the Soviet Foreign Minister. Apparently he received little or no encouragement from them.

In short there is no doubt that Mr. Wells was disappointed by his new impressions of Soviet Russia.

Professor Pavlov probably knows more about the workings of the human mind than any one else. He was famous before, the Bolshevist revolution He is one of the Russian scientists who remained at their posts after the revolution without fully identifying themselves with the new regime.

His most famous experiments have been into "conditioned reflexes."

His best known experiment in "conditioned reflexes" was on a dog. He started with the common observation that the dog's mouth watered when food was given him.

Then Pavlov rang a bell every time the dog was given food.

After a time the dog so connected the sound of the bell with the food that its mouth would water when the bell rang, although no food was there.

## THIS JOHNSONIAN YEAR

On December 13 the sesquicentenary of Dr. Johnson's death will be commemorated. Boswell will share the honors, and has perhaps as many worshippers. A more permanent memorial will be the reissue, with the additions necessitated by the immense growth of Boswell-Johnson-Piozzi lore, of Dr. George Birkbeck Hill's edition of the "Life," published in 1887.

Dr. Hill's edition has become standard. It is pleasant to think (writes the "New York Times") that this master of eighteenth-century English literature was, like Johnson, of Pembroke College. As soon as the book went out of print, Lawrence Powell, sometime of the Oxford Dictionary and now librarian of the Taylor Institution, took up the task of revision, on which he has worked for twelve years The old pagination will be preserved, since for more than forty years most writers on the subject have made their references by it.

R. W. Chapman of the Oxford University Press, a good Johnsonian, says that "the new information, eminently readable, is mostly in appendices." So it should be. After all, Boswell's text is the thing. Some of us may be well contented with that alone, orphaned of commentary or with such brief and rare notes as Augustine Birrell restricted himself to Great is learning, but the reader for pleasure is likely to put it off to a more convenient season—the Day after Never.

*Syt. O. C. Gangoli's Verdict—On Politics, Art And Swaraj — Autonomy In Politics And Art—Srimati Sarojini's Political Missions—India,*

# Art Notes And Events

*Land Of Sadhus, Swamis And Tigers! — Europe New India Wants To Approach—Prof. Brown, Baroda Lecture —They Came And Saw Not.*

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Sjt. O. C. Gangoli, in a speech at the public reception to Sjt. Timia Baran Bhattacharya, the "binkar"" responsible for guiding Udaya Shankar's dance orchestra, is reported to have said:

"Personally, I wholeheartedly believe in the doctrine that before we can achieve autonomy in the field of the Fine Arts, we can never attain self-government in the realm of politics. A nation which is unable to honour the national artists, a hation which has lost the faculty of realizing the spiritual gifts of the national arts, cannot be said to have earned fitness for self-government. Swaraj is an idle dream to a people who have not developed all the phases of national life.

From another point of view, only those amongst us are best fitted to present to the eyes of foreigners the highest products of Indian culture and civilization who are the custodians of Indian Art and culture. A nation's fitness and capacity can best be judged by the artistic talents of the people, by the efficiency of their poets, artists and musicians."

**ART AND POLITICAL MISSIONS.**

"I therefore believe that the Indian artists' missions to foreign countries are of much more value and significance than the undignified stampedes to the Round Tables, or the petty political pilgrimages to Europe and America. The mission of the artists like Mr. Timir Baran Bhattacharya and his associates cannot be said to be of any less value than the political missions of Subhas Chandra Bose or Sarojini Naidu."

Forty years ago Sjt. Gangoli's assertive and simple contrasts between art and politics, artists and politicians, missions political and artistic would, perhaps, have been accepted as exhilarating discoveries; forty years ago but not now. Now they are intellectual archaeology. The post-war world has passed that necessary but primitive phase of unadjusted individualism, segregated specialists and uncontrolled autonomy of economic knowledge, art and culture. The full implications of the truth as old as Aristotle are being re-examined, clearly and dispassionately. Man is, as he said, a political animal.

**WORLD-WIDE CONSCIOUSNESS.**

The scientist is beginning to realise that his re-searched gifts to mankind, naturally and inevitably, acquire their political and social tone and objectives. Something of that world-wide consciousness could be easily traced in the inaugural address of Sir James Jeans at the recent session of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Aberdeen. If the scientists continued to be indifferent, as they did in the past, the social and political abuse of the mechanical forces released by them would, it is now obvious, wreck civilization.

**"IVORY-TOWER" ARTISTS.**

Similarly, if the "ivory-tower" artists, an expressive phrase credited to Upton Sinclair, continued to maintain their morbid aloofness from social realities, art could only become the sterilising narcotic of a decadent society. Art could not, in the circumstances, translate the teacher or the prophet. It could only be the luxurious instrument of the cultural debauchery of the courtier or of the debased priest. The trend of intellectuals in Europe and America—the writers, authors and playwrights, and artists, as suggested by the wholesome discussions in periodicals of art and culture, is, decidedly, towards their organised protection against social or political corruption and for preservation of their self-respect as servants, teachers and prophets of a new humanity. The recent political candidature from the democratic party of Upton Sinclair is eloquent of the emergent trend in the art world.

**THE TREND AND TEMPO OF THE TIME**

Even a writer of such die-hard individualist tendencies as Wyndham Lewis in a periodical of such obviously political tinge as the "Current History" is driven to recognise that the insulated position, the "detachment," of the artist could now be saved only in exceptional circumstances, "The fictionist, since fiction is mainly drama or descriptive of social life must be peculiarly handicapped if he is politically ignorant of, or unsusceptible to, the great revolutions of opinion of his time." The alert author, artist, critic, playwright, if he is conscious, as he should be, of his social significance, is now, like the alert scientist, endeavouring to be politically alive and is positively more than susceptible to the "great revolutions of opinion of his time," He is eager to understand and share the responsibility for its present direction and its ultimate human objectives.

**ROMANTIC INDIVIDUALISM.**

That had been once the attitude of the artists of the vital cultural epochs of Europe before the "industrial revolution." That had been the attitude of the artists in India before the individualism which romantic antiquarians imported from Europe for a super-imposed art "revival" of unrealities. Syt. O. C. Gangoli who belongs, intellectually, neither to the historic period in India of the Mughal miniatures nor to the present period of post-war Europe but to the period of pre-war, laissez-faire, decadent and romantic individualism, naturally, prefers, like all die-hard orthodox reactionaries to live in and restore that period.

**OUT OF TIME AND TUNE.**

Equally naturally, he is, intellectually, out of time and logic, and, socially, out of significant tune, His hostility to modern democratic ways is recorded. His superior indifference to the economic problems, to the facilities of instruction and employment of living Indian artists, is also on record in the now defunct "Rupam." His Hindu view of Muslim art is also one of the noteworthy features of his contribution towards the elucidation of the values of Indian art!

**AUTONOMY OF ART.**

One need not, therefore, feel surprised that he should pronounce whole-heartedly the dogma, which he calls "doctrine," that "before we achieve autonomy in the field of Fine Arts, we can never attain self-government in the realm of politics." What is this "autonomy in the field of Fine Arts" that has remained so subservient, so incredibly sensitive, to foreign certificates? Would Syt. Timir Baran Bhattacharya have been, to illustrate the present point, an object of such devoted admiration from Syt. Gangoli if he had been unable to secure the passage money to and the benevolent "chits" from Europe?

**EYES OF FOREIGNERS.**

How does Syt. Gangoli expect the "eyes of foreigners" in modern Europe to grasp the values of Indian art and culture presented or interpreted by minds essentially archaeological and, of set purpose, domesticated? The eyes and minds of new Europe are not the eyes and minds of the romantic antiquarians and the petty academic coteries in Europe that have, as more or less vested interests, fostered the antiquated superstition that India remained only a dead museum, a land of 'Sadhus', 'Swamis' and tigers!

**THE EUROPE INDIA WANTS.**

That is not the Europe new India wants to approach. And, whether the missionary be Sjt. Timir Baran Bhattacharya, Sjt. Subhash Bose or even Sjt. O. C. Gangoli that approach can no longer be sanctioned by intelligent and self-respecting Indians and can no longer be accepted by intelligent and self-respecting Westerners.

**CULTURAL CONSCIOUSNESS**

It is a pity that Sjt. Gangoli should have chosen to illuminate his text with Srimati Sarojini's name. For, I know that she is one of the very few in the leading ranks of the present-day Indian politicians who have heroically endeavoured to maintain their cultural consciousness and responsibilities. In fact, her speech this week at the Nowrojee Wadia College, Poona, is more than evidence of her outlook as a politician. She said definitely that academic research as well as social service were as good methods of serving the country as any other." So that, Srimati Sarojini's portrait in strong contrast with Sjt. Timir Baran Bhattacharya was neither necessary nor true. Is Sjt. O. C Gangoli in possession of facts which show that Srimati Sarojini's "political missions" were empty of cultural value and, therefore, in contrast with the cultural and "spiritual" mission of the "binkar"!

**UNSCHOLARLY ATTITUDES**

I have not been able to understand why students and exponents of Indian art and culture, particularly from abroad, feel themselves so mysteriously shy as to overlook the hospitality and respect of their confreres in this city. Why do they almost invariably fail to address learned and cultural institutions in this city?

Take for example, Prof. Norman Brown. We should certainly have appreciated better his views on Indian painting than his assistance to linotype. It was not necessary to reserve his "special study of Western Indian miniatures" for the benefit solely of Baroda.

**"WESTERN INDIAN MINIATURES."**

Prof. Brown compared the miniatures with those of Bengal and Nepal. We should have been delighted to know something about the Jain pictures in the Ellora caves. The "so-called Moghul and Rajput" were not, as he said, independent of the "Western Indian miniatures" but "only a modification." Was the "modification" so great as to be a distinction?

**THEY CAME AND SAW NOT.**

Unfortunately, his reported speech, does not mention the slides he showed as a comparative study. But one must obtain from Prof. Brown the concrete evidence about the "rare aesthetic value" of "Western Indian Miniatures." Prof. Brown must not follow the example of Dr. Codrington, Mr. Bake, or Dr. Felix Valli who came to Bombay, did nots seee Bombay and reported conquest of Bombay.

## A VERSATILE ARTIST

Syt. Sukumar Bose is now busy studying dancing in Bombay.

## BIRDS WARBLE WAS FIRST FOUR NOTES OF FIFTH SYMPHONY

### Boothoven Great Nature Lover Was Inspired By Birds

Were the melodies of Beethoven inspired by the songs of birds ?

This interesting question has been raised by a correspondent in one of the newspapers here. She writes: "A few days ago I was in a very rural part of Connecticut. About dawn I had the surprise of my life! A bird was warbling the first four notes of Beethoven's Fifth sympathy. At first I thought it must be my imagination, but I heard it a second time and again next morning.

"Is it possible that Beethoven, a great nature lover and given to wandering about the countryside at all hours, should have borrowed the wonderful opening of his Fifth Sympathy from a bird."

## CULTURE PLAN

### Preservation Of Historic Temples

At the request of the Manchoukuo Government, the Japan-Manchoukuo Cultural Society is expected shortly to launch a 10 year plan for permanent preservation the eight historic Lama Temples around the famous Summer Palace in Jehol City known throughout the world as the "most glorious and monumental relic of the Manchus." A total of Y5,000,000 will be needed for the project.

COMPLETES SURVEY.

Dr. Chuta Ito, famous architect and authority on Oriental art; Dr. Teijiro Mizoguchi, director of the Imperial Museum of Fine Arts: and Mr. Baigyo Mizuno, noted Orientalist, who last month completed a survey of the Lama Temples at the request of the Manchoukuo Government, drew up the plans for the project and forwards them to the Manchoukuo Government several days ago.

DOORS OF BEAUTY.

The complete restoration of the temples will unlock the doors of beauties and treasures of a great culture which have been hidden in mystery for many ages. The project will be a definite contribution of Manchoukuo and Japanese scholars toward world culture, one that is certain to receive the hearty approval of art lovers throughout the world.

The president of the Japan-Manchoukuo Cultural Society is Premier Cheng Hsiao-hsu of Manchoukuo, and the vice-presidents are Viscount Chokei Okabe and Mr. Pao Hsi, member of the Manchoukuo Privy Council.—Manchoukuo News Service."

## SYT. SUKUMAR BOSE

### Versatile Artist

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Mr. Sukumar Bose who is now in Bombay is a promising artist of some ability. He went through a thorough training for six years under the able guiadance of Principal Asit Kumar Haldar and Mr. Hiranmoy Roy Choudhuri, A. R. C. A., of the Lucknow School of Arts and Crafts. He has already made a name in the Art-world and has been praised by critics and patrons. One who has a thorough knowledge of the technique and the imagination to utilise that knowledge is sure to make a mark in the world Mr. Bose has both of these. Given suitable opportunities he can cotribute something to Art and its culture.

He made a scathing condemnation of the attitude of a great many of the present day artists and art students towards the learning of technique. The main burden of their argument is that technique is a binding and a creative artist need not be bound down by any rules for their self-expression. This denotes only one thing and that is the incapacity of such men to undergo a steady and strenous physical and intellectual hardship. Lack of technical knowledge in Art has given rise to all sorts of mystical and spiritual verbosity. Spiritualism and mysticism in Art were never so rampant as they are now. Indian Art never was nor ever is any more spiritual or mystic than the Art of the West is materialistic.

To read spiritual truths in Art is as much a hoax as to read in the quiet submissiveness of our day labourers a spiritual contentment and a philosophical disregard towards all the amenities of life. An untrained artist should be regarded as nothing but an ignoramus who puts the convenient garb of mysticism on his work of art. In a society where "creative artists" are in abundance it is a sure sign that rank anarchy is prevailing there. In Art we want a revolution and not anarchy. This revolution is already overdue but due to the intellectual lethargy and the want of a proper guidance from our Art Pandits nothing definite has been achieved Our artists instead of paying any attention to the new problems in Art are still fondly clinging to the ideals of Ajanta and Ellora. We have long forgotten that Art has a great signifiance in life not in its metaphysical aspects but in the living of it, Art is definite and purporseful although it is certainly not moralising like the Aesop's Fables.

Art is not the academician's monopoly although his art may be to a certain extent different, being specialised within a limited group, from the living art of the people. The people of our country are so much isolated from all artistic activities that life has become drab and devoid of the joy of existence. Although there are many factors that are responsible for such a state, still life can be made more colourful by imparting the right type of education to children.

The teaching of art to children is a subject on which hangs momentous issues. And it requires a lot of attention from the thoughtful young artists. There are many factors here which require serious consideration from the artists and the art teachers, chief among them being the attitude that one should take towards a child when he begins to teach him. What should be his manner of approach? Should he let the boy play with colours on his drawing paper and give his imagination free play or should he begin by teaching him how to draw a line with a pencil in the stereotyped way of a drawing teacher? Should he allow the child to find forms from the meaningless dabbings of colour on his paper or should he begin by giving him definite shapes of things like a jug or a cup and saucer like what we find in most of the art classes? Is the knowledge of the psychology of the child essential in the formation of his artistic expression? If so, how to approach the subject? The leaders of our cultural advancement should pay more attention to the imparting of art-education to the child than to anything else. Fortunately, some attempts in this direction are being made in certain schools based on the modern principles. But the resouces are small and the apathy of the guardians is great.

Mr. Bose is now on the staff of the Modern School, New Delhi, where he is teaching painting, sculpture and handicrafts. He is shortly to engage himself to do fresco work in the Hall of Religion in the same school. His idea on the subject has been highly praised

Incidentally, Mr. Bose is a dancer. He has got a good body and being an artist has a fine sense of form. He is very willing to master the techinque of dancing. He is at present working with Menaka the famous danseuse of India.

## JOSEPH GOEBBELS

### Demands Art To Acknowledge "NEW STATE OF THINGS"

Nobody seems to be more dissatisfied with modern German art than Nazi Germany's art dictator Minister for Propaganda Dr. Joseph Goebbels.

It is, of course, not surprising that he should frown upon modern tendencies prevailing in the artistic endeavours of the pre-Nazi era.

In a recent speech before the German Theatrical Association at Dresden, he sharply denounced "modern vociferators."

"They're sickening," he declared.

"Poets of the 'liberal era,'" he said, "were nothing but the carriers of unhealthy tendencies."

"The theater has paid dearly for its so-called freedom," he added. "It lost its contact with the people, thereby foregoing its right to exist."

REMARQUE CRITICIZED

Dr. Goebbels also referred to the "monstrosities" of modern, pre-Nazi painting. As to the German novel of the republican era its typical representative, in Dr. Goebbels' opinion, was Erich Maria Remarque, whose "All Quiet on the Western Front" was a work "unduly neglecting 7,000,000 German heroes in order to give prominence to a few cowards who may have been in the army."

Modern music also found little favor with Dr. Goebbels.

He quoted to his audience a remark made by a famous German musician:

"Why should I listen to bad modern music when there are so many excellent old works which I do not yet know?"

So much for the artistic products of the "liberal" era.

Nazi art, on the other hand, has thus far utterly failed to satisfy Dr. Goebbels.

"We have," he said in the same speech at Dresden, "not yet produced modern dramas, but merely nationalistic tripe. The ideas of this revolution did not yet find their true artistic expression."

PUBLIC'S TASTE DEGENERATE

"The public's taste," he added, "is degenerate. It must be reformed thoroughly."

This remark was interpreted as an allusion to a number of "popular" plays which have flooded German stages since the advent of national socialism. The plays depicting with innocent humor the efforts of a country bailiff to attach a pig, or the purchase of an organ for a village church, are still drawing large crowds. they were often described as the beginning of a new, "popular" theatrical art. Dr. Goebbels, as his speech revealed, does not share this opinion.

"Genius alone," he said, "can inaugurate a new period of art."

He conceded that artistic genius must be free.

Certain qualifications, however, showed that he meant a peculiar tpye of freedom.

"Artists," he said, "must view their time from the correct angle. If they do, their freedom will be complete."

"The sooner," he added, "art acknowledges the new state of things, the better it will serve its own interests".—"United Press."

## THE MEZQUITA

### Restoring The Mosque Of Cordoba

The Republican Government in Madrid is allowed much of the credit for the intelligent impetus given to restoration work in the famous Mezquita of Cordoba. This building is not only one of the glories of Southern Spain. It ranks also among the oldest examples of Islamic architecture, for extant parts of it were built in the eighth century, less than 150 years after the death of Mohammed, and before the Mohammedan artists in the West had forsaken what is sometimes called their "primitive" style. It is thus over seven centuries older than the latest Moorish work at the Alhambra in Granada, and nine centuries older than the Taj Mahal and Fatehpur Sikri of India. Some visitors, in fact, prefer the stately asceticism of its vast forest of pillars and arches to the infinitely delicate artistry of the Alhambra. It is easy to understand how the Mohammedan builders of that period sought, or naturally tended, to reproduce in stone the semblance of their earliest places of prayers in the palm groves of the desert.

The mosque was founded by the Caliph Abd-ar-Rahman I on the site of a Roman temple and Visigothic church in the hope that before he died (he died in 788) Cordoba might rival Mecca as a centre for pilgrimage. It was enlarged in turn by Abd-ar-Rahman II (822-852), Al-Hakim II. (961-976) and Al-Mansur vizier to Hisham II (976-1009) By these degrees it became second only in size to the Kaaba at Mecca among Islamic buildings, and even today the magnificent sweep of the interior is most impressive. It would be unique if the Moors' conquerors in the sixteenth century had had less destructive notions of Christian deity. In the midst of the Mezquita they planted a nobly incongruous baroque cathedral provoking even Charles V. to exclaim: "You have built what can be found anywhere; you have destroyed what was unique in the world." On either side of this centre-piece, at the extremities of the Moorish arcades, they plastered over the original stonework and filled the arches with tawdry little chapels. They closed the mosque's proper opening to the Court of Oranges, and also in due course the cloister colonnades surrounding the court.

THE RESTORATION.

The present restoration is an effort to repair some of this vandalism and is an example of what might be done in England to rid some of our cathedrals of their mid-Victorian "improvements." The baroque centre-piece can hardly be removed now and even if it were the supplanted arcades could not be replaced But one by one the redundant chapels are being dismantled and the arches stripped of their plaster coats and reconverted with intelligence and care to their original harmony with the rest of the Moorish work.

An agitation in Cordoba itself is said to have stopped the gratuitous raising of the floor above its proper level, and where the mischief has been done already it may yet be remedied. Some of the arches in the Court of Oranges have already been reopened and in a year or two the whole cloister may appear as it should be.

It will then remain (given the will) to carry out perhaps the most important scheme of all. The courtyard, within an outer wall or cloister, is a characteristic and integral part of the actual place of Mohammedan worship, and the roofed and arcaded portion of the mosque should be so completely open to it that anyone standing out in it can see or at least hear the Imam chanting in the Mihrab, his equivalent of the Holy of Holies within. At present this would be impossible at Cordoba, but it is proposed that the Christian blockage of the outermost arches should be removed When that has been done and the Court of Oranges is restored to its rightful beauty the general effect will be superb. A new flood of light will irradiate the row on row of arcades; and the visitor in the court will be able to gaze from the green warmth of the court with any aspect he may choose, into the midst of a forest of columns—some of them of porphyry, of jasper, of granite, or alabaster, from Carthage, Constantinople, and divers other ancient cities—that has no equal in all Europe.

The "third Mihrab" is the gem of the Mezquita. Within it there is an exquisite shell-shaped roof of white marble, and its face is intricately and beautifully decorated or inscribed with glass mosaic of chaste pattern and colour. At present the possible existence of something like it is being explored in the bay immediately next to it, where experts are cautiously removing a crust of plaster. P L.

# A LOVER OF FACES

By RUSTOM VAKEEL.

He had a flair for faces, not only beautiful faces, not only handsome faces, pretty faces, ugly faces, but just faces. The human crowd to him was not a totality of souls or carcases, but human units with faces, with eyes which are supposed to be windows of souls—soft brown eyes, black eyes, almond eyes, bitter almond eyes, gentle eyes of gardeners and brown eyes of carpenters and cattish eyes of fisherwomen and dark eyes made to kill off pretty women, and dark eyes made to soothe ugly kind souls. Every man has a different face and is an individual, not a mere vote, and a mere habitue. of tenements. No 2, First Floor, No. 6, Fourth Floor is not only a clerk, schoolmaster, labourer, not only a clean shaved man or a man with a moustache or a man with a beard, not a mere label of a man, but a man with a face—something his own that we see in the Masters' pictures in the public galleries, in Rajput paintings, in common life.

INDIVIDUALITY OF EYES.

He could not docket humanity nor could he file it into different files. No American office-room efficiency could split up his humanity into labels; every face counted with him, every face must have a different file, its own individual history. Of course, there was a common factor in some cases, for example the colours of eyes—dark brown eyes; but a file labelled dark-brown eyes would be too too bad, too too mechanical. Brothers of dark-brown eyes! Sisters of dark-brown eyes! Your noses are different, your hair is different, your foreheads, your eye-browns, your lips, your cheeks are not the same, you have merely the colour of your eyes in common and that too is not true. How many shades of dark-brown eyes are at this moment looking at God's dark-blue sky—dark-brown eyes now covered with dew when hearts are sad, now harsh and cold, now loving because the beloved was kind and gentle at the trysting place; now fraught with passion because she has inflamed your body and soul; now cool because they reflect the serenity of placid lakes; now wise and tolerant and dark because the night that died this morning left a memory of peace for the soul to ponder upon. How can he docket and label and classify even men and women with dark-brown eyes in one file?

Soul of Kropotkin or any other anarchist, it would be a crime to catch a proud possessor of a pair of dark-brown eyes and bracket him with an unconscious possessor of another pair of dark-brown eyes. It wouldn't do. If eyes are so anarchical and have individuality, what would you say of faces formed of such eccentric parts like lips and noses and ears and foreheads. Lips of ten million varieties and more, gateways of love, made for kisses, and noses of infinite kinds, proud and humble, symbols of race and arrogance and power and character, hooked and straight with potentialities to change the history of nations, like the nose of Cleopara. Similarly ears and chins and eye-brows in their million forms and shapes! Made of such eccentric factors the human face is a theatre of anarchical forces—every face different, Beatrice of Dante being different from He'loise of Abelard, Sita, Rama's beloved, from Damayanti of Nal. From the age of fishes and prehistoric animals, and Palaeolithic and Neolithic men through ages of evolution and floods and wastage to the Queens of Love, like Damayanti, or Leila or Beatrice, of Nal or Majnoun or Dante and not of their other lovers. Through infinite contortions of face and muscle and bone, the Master-Hand evolved them, Beatrice or Leila not like their million sisters, but just these two, and then again Beatrice of Dante, Leila of Majnoun, seen in different light in transcendent love and thus immortalised for mankind.

A STUDY IN HUMANITY.

Our friend whose hobby is faces, goes about like Leonardo da Vinci studying them. These are days of the rebirth of his nation and out of an impersonal crowd he sees faces protruding, he says their outline is getting more clear. He is beginning to look into them—to humanise the crowd—not only one man one vote, not one of three hundred and sixty millions, not a mere memory and impression of human organism seen on the street, but a face, not immobile, a sum of years, eyes, hair, but something much more. He believes that some people do not know their own faces, they use the mirror to shave and brush their hair, but they do not know all the possibilities and power of their faces till somebody tells them. To talk of a "sea of heads" is to him a blasphemy. Humanity is not like the sands of the desert; every man is like a hill or a crag or rock carried by ages of wind and water different from its neighbour. He may live in chawls which look alike, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, First Floor, No. 1 2, 3, 4, Second Floor; he may live in No. 74B, Thakurdwar, or on Road No. 12, Khar, he is made different from his fellow-neighbour. Their faces are different, they would react differently to the same passions if left to themselves, they are living in their own planes, which may meet yours at some points but which are essentially theirs.

Call it Karma, or destiny or biology, or education, one man in ten-thousand ways is different from his fellow-men. You just study his face. What would have happened to Majnoun if Leila had turned suddenly fair? The face locketed in his heart was Leila's. To-day the modern Majnoun passes by ten thousand pretty faces in our cities every day, walking feverishly to his meeting place; his eyes are blind to the Leilas of other Majnouns, his heart, his steps, his soul lead him to a particular dream spot, enchanted by his own fancy with God's moon or Sun on it, to his own particular Leila.

HE MUST BE A LOVER.

Our friend the Connoisseur of Faces asks us to study faces like the Lover, faces of high and so-called low, of the e'lite and the vulgar, of suburban old ladies, who in their turn are "he'lite" of communists. (Is there anybody who is immune from such vulgarisms?). Man as such has a thousand mannerisms and postures, the way he looks, the way he carries child corpses or the reverence with which he bows before some vast unseen Presence felt which makes him our fellow-brother. At least he touches us acutely at some points, and leaves the signet of fellowship on our personality. We are asked to study faces when they are revelations—in death's last grip, in joy's ecstasies or in the room of a patient, or at a moment when some hero, half-god, half-man, comes out of his cell to greet God's light.

Where else can we go to seek the freshest ideals, and the urge to do great things, the hopes and aspirations of a nation in the grip of a renaissance, than in the calm perusal of faces of men, specially of those men whose thoughts are written like marks of destiny, some divine symbols on their foreheads, neither Hindu nor Muslim. Our friend tells us that he who runs can read such faces but he must be a Lover.

## NEW SALVATION ARMY CHIEF

Commander Evangeline Booth, head of the Salvation Army in the United States, being welcomed at Plymouth last month by General Higgins and other officers prior to her election as the head of the Army.

## TEACHING ITALIAN BOYS TO SHOOT

A camp where young boys receive a military training in the ir summer holiday has been established by the Italian Government at Grottaferrata in Rome Province. The boys are taught to use rifles properly and are trained in marksmanship. The instruction is varied with bayonet practice and other war-like exercises.

# Faster Air Service To India

## France Wants A Finger In British Pie

Hope is held out that the time schedules of Britain's air services over the Empire main routes will be reduced.

Lieut-Colonel F. C. Shelmerdine, Director of Civil Aviation, has returned to London to report to the Government on the result of his negotiations with France to allow British commercial airliners to fly to Africa, the East and Australia via Marseilles (writes the Air Correspondent of the "News Chronicle."

At present, passengers for Africa and the East on the British service fly to Paris and then travel by train to Brindisi. The train journey takes two nights and a day.

ITALY AGREES.

The "News Chronicle" on Aug. 6 showed that the Dutch are beating Britain to India and the East, and will leave us further behind unless Britain uses faster machines.

After years of negotiations, Italy recently agreed to allow British commercial machines to fly over Italian territory, and French permission to fly via Paris and Marseilles is the last link to permit the European section of Britain's route to be via Paris, Marseilles, Naples, Brindisi.

FRENCH DEMAND.

Under the international convention Britain allows French machines to fly across India on France's eastern route to Indo-China, but France wishes to share traffic receipts—profits in other words—if the British company is granted right of way from Paris to Marseilles.

France proposes that passenger receipts should be pooled between Paris and Marseilles and between London and Paris. On the former section Air France asks for 60 per cent., Imperial Airways should take 40 per cent and suggests that between London and Paris Imperial Airways should have 60 per cent and Air France 40 per cent.

In return France offers a right of way through Indo-China for extension of our air routes to Hong Kong.

FASTER MACHINES NEEDED.

Pooling of receipts with a foreign company is opposed to the commercial policy of Imperial Airways. In fact, this was the cause of the breakdown of the original negotiations with Italy, who proposed a similar arrangement.

The Air Ministry and Imperial Airways are considering the French proposals, but it is certain that Britain will make counter proposals.

But whatever the basis of the agreement, and it is necessary that it should be concluded, the cutting out of the train journey from Paris to Brindisi will save no time unless Imperial Airways employ faster aeroplanes.

# Leprosy In India

## This Loathsome Disease Is Not Looked Upon With Same Horror As In West Because Many Hindus Believe It To Be Visitation For Past Sins

(BY G. ANNAJI RAO, M.A., B.L.)

Foreigners who visit Bombay are, perhaps, wondering why numerous lepers in all stages of that revolting disease, are allowed to disfigure the public thoroughfares and even carry on their trade of begging along the otherwise pleasant footpaths. The police and the Municipal authorities feel helpless in the face of the growing menace. All their efforts to isolate the lepers go in vain. For, they do not get that whole-hearted co-operation which they are entitled to expect from the intelligent citizen of such an enlightened city as Bombay.

In fact, the traditions of the people and their ever tolerant attitude towards the miseries of their less fortunate fellow-beings stand in the way of such co-operation. The disease, horrible, as it is, from its infectious nature, is nevertheless looked upon as a visitation on the unfortunate sufferer for his past sins. Like the benevolent pastor, who has unbounded pity and love for the sinner, the citizens of the foremost city in India tolerate the sufferer and willingly dispense the inevitable "paisa" with a muttered prayer that such evil may never, never befall them!

AN EPIC TALE.

Leprosy has figured prominently in the religious books of the Hindus. It is believed to be a curse inflicted on those who are guilty of certain sins. Emperor Janamejaya, for whose special benefit the whole of the Maha-Bharata is said to have been recited, was afflicted with this dreaded disease, for the unpardonable sin of having burnt alive the entire serpent-race of Takshak at the great Serpent Sacrifice. Nothing but the merit of having heard the entire Maha-Bharata recited and explained from end to end, could cure him. The patience of that Emperor is said to have been rewarded with a radical cure, though even the gullible followers of the Puraniks have not come across a similar cure effected in the case of the hearers subsequent to Janamejaya. Perhaps, these later sufferers and their cures under identical treatment have not been chronicled, because of their comparative insignificance. Janamejaya's ancestor, the Emperor Pandu—the putative father of the famous Pandavas—was, no doubt, also afflicted, but with white leprosy. It was for no other sin than that his mother disobeyed the strict injunctions of the Great Vyasa, by appearing clothed in a white garment at the bridal bed. The remedy prescribed for Janamejaya could not, for obvious reasons, be prescribed for Pandu, because the events of the Maha-Bharata had not yet transpired then!

VOGUE OF SERPENT-WORSHIP

The vogue of serpent-worship must have been at the root of the belief that the killing of serpents brought on leprosy on Janamejaya, but whatever the cause, the clever priests made use of even this disease for the purpose of advertising their greatest literary work, wherein the claims of priesthood are set forth in elaborate and oft-repeated detail. Under ordinary Sastraic injunctions, leprosy would be a bar to an afflicted person continuing either as a reigning monarch or as a venerated Matadhipati. And yet the feeling of veneration for royalty and priesthood is so strong among Hindus—and perhaps even among Mahomedans and Indian Christians—that we often come across tales of the unswerving loyalty and devotion of a disciple to a leprous 'guru' suffering from the worst sores, and also of faithful wives to their sorely suffering husbands. In fact, the greater the revolting nature of the suffering, the louder have been the plaudits on the love, loyalty and devotion that could withstand such severe tests.

TEMPLE OF SERPENT-GOD.

As a result, leprosy in India, is not looked upon with such horror, loathing or disgust as it is in Europe or America. There are ceetain places of pilgrimage, where the presiding priests claim to be able to cure this dread disease radically. An instance of this blind-faith in the efficacy of particular places of pilgrimage to cure leprosy came under the writer's observation about twenty years ago. A Hindu lady was suffering from black leprosy and the horrible marks, not yet developed into sores, were all too visible on her face. Her husband did not divorce her or cast her off. Instead, he undertook an arduous pilgrimage in her company from Belgaum to far-off Subramanyam on a spur of the Western Ghats, where, on the crest of a steep hill is a temple dedicated to the Serpent-God. The priests of that temple claim that the mud found at the mouth of the snake-mounds of the King-Cobra is a sovereign cure for leprosy. Many pilgrims gather there to obtain cures. As there is no register kept of these cures, it is impossible to express an exact opinion regarding them. But the place is still a popular resort for the cure of this particular disease. There must, therefore, be a substratum of truth in the claim of these priests, who, however, guard their secret like the miser guarding his hoard. The remedy is said to be efficacious only if used at Subramaniam and with certain herbs, known only to the priests. It is regrettable that the Hindu lady above referred to, died shortly ailment, but it is claimed that, if she had lived, the cure would have been quite manifest. Can the reader believe it? As the Kanarese proverb says: "Either the people are mad, or the place of pilgrimage is mad." But the belief is there. To cap it all, those temple priests say, it is only the sceptics that need suffer. If all sufferers believed in them, there would not be a single leper in India! 'Verb-sap'!


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* * * *

Him: "I hope you'll dance with me to-night."

Her: "Oh, certainly. I hope you don't think I came down here merely for pleasure."

* * * *

He was seated in the parlor and he said unto the light: "Either you or I old chappie, will be turned down to-night!"

* * * *

Irish Doctor—Well, my man what's the matter with you?

Pat—Pains in the back, sir.

Irish Doctor (handing him a few pills)—Take one of these a quarter of an hour before you feel the pain coming on.

* * * *

Young Wife—I want some lamb, please.

Butcher—Yes, ma'am, which part?

Young Wife—Oh, the part you eat mint sauce with.

* * * *

"What's the matter?" asked the passenger in the back seat of the ninth-hand car.

"Some sheep on the road," explained the driver.

Ten minutes later there was another hold-up.

"Dash it," cried the driver. "I've caught up with those sheep again."

* * * *

In a Lancashire town,the rivalry between the caretakers of two separate chapels was acute. So the first was in a great glee when he met the other one Saturday night.

"'Ee, lad," he said, "we've got it over thee now. We've got organ."

"Then tha on'y wants monkey," was the curt rejoinder.

"That's reet," said the other; "an' tha on'y wants organ."

* * * *

The manager of the cinema tapped the bill poster on the shoulder.

"You'll have to be more careful about these bills, Jim," he exclaimed.

"Why, what's wrong," inquired Jim.

"Well, next week's is called 'The Silent Woman,' the manager explained "and you've stuck it above a small bill which says 'The World's Greatest Mystery.'"

* * * *

A mother is summoned by the teacher who complains of her boy's gambling. "The boy had been playing card for money "Henry, how much a point do you play for?" asked the mother. "A cent a point, mother!" "Good Lord, son, don't you know you are gambling? Why, only play for half a cent, myself!"

The lawyer, whose office was on the sixth floor of a large city building, was expecting a client.

Suddenly the door opened and a man staggered in, puffing violently.

"What a climb up those stairs!" he gasped.

"Why don't you take the lift?" asked the lawyer.

"I meant to, but I just missed the bloomin' thing."

* * * *

A corpulent gentleman, not noticing "Out of order" on the glass, stood upon the weighing machine and inserted his penny. Two street, urchins were eagerly watching, expecting the machine to break. The dial registered 28 pounds. One urchin, turning to the other, exclaimed: "Gee, he's holler!"

* * * *

"In Boston one day there was a display of shirts and ties which embraced a variety of color far exceeding a Turner landscape when the sun is red and gold. Every colour in the rainbow was represented, and some colours which were a true revelation. On the huge yellow card was inscribed the single word+Listen!'"

* * * *

"We must go to Stratford," an American on a visit to England said to his wife. "What's the use of that?" asked she. "We can buy Stratford postcards in London." "My dear, one travels for something more than to send postcards! I want to write my name on Shakespeare's tomb!

* * * *

The taxi came to a halt. The fare descended a trifle uncertainly and proceeded to search his pockets slowly.

"Sorry, old man," he said, finally, "but I haven't a bean!"

Seeing that the driver was not taking it too well, he added:

"That's the position, old man, and you know you can't get blood out of a stone"

"No," agreed the driver, rolling up his sleeves, "but what makes you think you're a stone?"

* * * *

"John, I bought some sheets, pillow cases and blankets to-day. Shall I put them down in my budget as cover charge or overhead?

* * * *

Bohn—Do you think it is possible to love two women at the same time?

Hedd—Not if they know about it.

* * * *

The "Uncle Tom's Cabin" troupe was giving its noonday parade. A goose was startled at the sight and began to hiss loudly.

"Stop yo' hissin,' goose," said the negro. "Why yo' hiss so quick? Yo' ain't seen do show yet!"

* * * *

"What's the noise?"

"The barber is shaving himself."

"What's the conversation about?"

"He's trying to persuade himself to have a shampoo."

* * * *

"What do you think of our picture gallery?"

"Oh, the pictures are good enough, but there ain't no jokes under them." z

* * * *

First steeplejack: What's that down there—an ambulance?

Second steeplejack: Yes, they're pretty quick round here, aren't they? It's only three minutes since I dropped my hammer.

* * * *

The son of a financier who has brought off some pretty large thefts from the shareholders in his companies was introduced to a woman with a reputation for dry humour.

"I hear," said the woman, coldly, "that you take after your father."

"He never leaves anything for me to take," said the young man.

* * * *

Sir Walter Scott, while travelling in Ireland, was one day accosted by a beggar. He felt in his pocket for a sixpence, but finding that he had nothing smaller than a shilling with him, gave it to the woman with the words:

"You must give me the change next time we meet."

"I will, sorr," replied the beggar, "and may yer honour live tell ye get it."

* * * *

A city girl was passing her summer holiday on her uncle's farm.

On the day of her arrival she went with him to see his herd of cows.

The girl gazed with interest at the beasts, especially one that was chewing the cud.

"Fine animal, that one," said the farmer, following the direction of her glance.

"Yes," said the girl, "but doesn't it cost you a lot to keep her in chewing gum?"


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## PREPARING TO ISSUE NEW STAMPS

The new British 1½d. stamps were on sale last month for the first time, and millions of them have been printed to cope with the enormous demand. Photo shows the new stamps being checked and counted at the Stamp Department of the Post Office in London, ready for distribution throughout the country.

# Talking Parrots

## They Are Capable Of Reproducing Not Only Human Voices But Also Complicated Noises With Uncanny Accuracy

The parrot has in its time, afforded to man as much amusement as any specimen of the lower creation (remarks a writer in "The Times.") It has done this both directly and indirectly, for its peculiar gifts, besides being amusing in themselves, have supplied the subject of many amusing stories, some of them probable even if not true, and others neither true nor probable.

Purely as a mimic the bird is so accomplished that the boldest flights of invention can hardly make its powers more amazing than they actually are. Although its vocal apparatus looks ill-suited to the task, it can imitate not only easy sounds, like human voices using words and phrases, but difficult and complicated noises which it reproduces with the accuracy of a gramophone. We had at one time a grey parrot that used to do the drawing of brass rings on a curtain pole, an unmistakable noise, but almost impossible, one would think, to imitate. This metallic rattle was copied so faithfully that the lady of the house asked from an adjoining room whether it was not rather early for the curtains to be drawn. This parrot, though not a specially fluent talker, was an expert at odd sounds, for a siphon of soda-water was one of its favourite turns.

Parrots which are good can use a number of phrases, and are in the habit of repeating them over and over again. Now and then some phrase suits the circumstances, and there is a temptation to fancy that the parrot has contributed an original and sensible comment. It is certain that parrots associated some sounds with others. If you call out the names of dogs almost any parrot will contribute an accompaniment of shrill whistles. By extending this connexion of ideas and working upon it, you can teach a parrot to say a special sentence under special conditions, and this gives consequence to its scraps of conversation.

A COINCIDENCE.

As an instance of this kind of previous tuition there is the story about a man winning a prize at an exhibition of talking parrots. When he took his entrant into the show-room and uncovered it, the bird looked round, and exclaimed: "What a lot of parrots!" or words to that effect.

Other apposite remarks attributed to parrots may be no more than the outcome of coincidence. The parrot which disturbed family prayers, and when it was being carried out asked, "What's this for?" was merely repeating a phrase which it was in the habit of using. But the inquiry, delivered from the doorway in a tone of indignant surprise, happened to come in at the right juncture.

The incoherence in the parrot's conversation adds in some ways attraction to its conduct. There is a mysterious fascination in listening to the ceaseless utterance of sounds for their own sake, in observing a creature who delights in noise, however meaningless it may be, instead of objecting to it. Occasionally for no apparent reason a parrot has a fit of raucous screaming which can only be subdued by covering up the cage. Sometimes you hear it rehearsing to itself a single phrase as though it were not satisfied with its own imitation.

The oddest thing I ever saw a parrot do was once when a visiting parrot was introduced to our own bird. We were at dinner, and the cage of the new arrival was placed next to that of our parrot. The latter at once clambered down the wires, and going as close as it would to the visitor, carried on a whispered monologue for about a quarter of an hour. It spoke in a low confidential tone, and we could make out nothing of what it said, though it was usually a loud and distinct talker. It may have been describing us to the new parrot and did not wish to be overheard, or it may have been mimicking the confused buzz of dinner-table conversation and showing how well it could do it.

---

The big railroad terminal was crowded when a shabby individual approached a wicket and peered inquiringly at the young woman on duty behind it.

"Excuse me, miss," he apologized, "but do you represent the Travellers' Aid Society?"

"Yes," she replied.

"Den where's de freight yards, please?"

* * * *

At the end of a certain Sunday school treat the children were singing the verse which includes the words, "weak and sinful though we be."

One youngster with a weak theological background sang with all his heart and voice: "We can sing full though we be."

* * * *

Mrs. Upstage was interviewing an applicant for the post of cook.

"Let me see, now," she said, "are you energetic?"

Cook shruggled her shoulders.

"Yes," she replied: "I'm what you might call one of those people that's always on the go."

"Oh," replied Mrs. Upstage, with a frown, "I much prefer someone with—er-r—staying power, you know!"

* * * *

Slowly the hands of the clock crept round to the hour, and at the first chime the slow procession commenced to wend its way to the scaffold.

William Smith had just eaten a hearty meal, and his face showed no trace of fear. Upon arrival at the scaffold, everything was placed in position, and the rope was adjusted.

With a last look at his watch to see that the time had really arrived, the man in authority gave the signal, and William Smith and his fellow bricklayers recommenced work after the dinner-hour.

* * * *

A neighbour called on the Meektons. After a short talk he rose from his chair.

"Well," he said, "I suppose I must be going. I'm on my way to the club."

"I think I'll go, too—" said Meekton.

"What!" put in Mrs. Meekton.

"Bed!" finished Meekton, miserably.

## *LIVELY "CORPSE" RAISES SCARE*

### *Mourners Run Helter Skelter As "Dead" Negro Rides Home In Hearse*

A Chesterton (U. S. A.) correspondent of the "New Yorke Times,' writes under date Aug. 3. No serious injuries were reported after a gathering of negro mourners had scattered to the winds on the belief they saw a "corpse" walking.

The scattering commenced immediately when Wilbur Stewart, clad in a white gown, arrived in a hearse, sprang spryly from the machine and walked into his house.

He had ridden in the hearse because the local ambulance was out of order and there was no other way to bring him home from the Easton Md., hospital 30 miles away.

When the hearse was sent for the 50-year-old negro family and friends believed he had died and they had arranged plans for a funeral.

In deep mourning they stood about the Stewart home as the hearse drove up. Then suddenly out walked Wilbur, dressed in a white hospital night shirt.

In a matter of seconds Wilbur had the neighbourhood to himself. Friends, neighbours and family took flight. Two went out of a second storey window. One mourner dashed through a screen door without waiting to open it.

Hours later only a few of the mourners had returned to congratulate Wilbur on still being alive.

## *CRUSADE AGAINST SAFETY RAZORS*

The barbers of Athens, who offer at 19 cents the kind of haircut that costs 50 cents or more in New York, have been angered by American tonsorial practice. In their Summer convention they were annoyed to observe that, even under the N. R. A the barbers who were charging such high prices were simultaneously cutting their own throats by allowing the sale of safety razors for home use at less than cost with a view to building up the market for blades.

The Greek barbers have demanded that their Government place a heavy tax on safety razors and blades.

The first evidence of solidarity in the barbers' union has come with the introduction in many shops of an urn in the classic manner into which each barber is pledged to drop his tips for equal division at the end of the week.

## *A GRANDDUKE AS STAGE MANAGER*

The former Grandduke Ernst Ludwig of Hessia has accepted the invitation of the Intendant of the Hamburg State Theatre to stage Mozart's "Magic Flute" in the course of the coming season. The Grandduke has frequently shown his ability as a stage manager of operas, nor is this the first time that a Prince has acted as theatrical manager or producer. There is the brilliant example of the so-called "Theatrical Duke" Ernst II of Meiningen.

# "Vendetta"

(By "PERIN")

It was in one of those Himalayan countries, where snow is a constant visitor and hailstones off-times disturbed the quiet serene by the joyful clattering, that the ruddy, robust and rodomontade hill-man decided to start a sort of a school for children, during the months which he wasted idly at home. And so he gathered together a number of little imps and taught them everyday under the aegis of the thatched roof of his little hut nestling under a huge, bare, ranky tree, unnamed in its life, unknown in its origin.

The stunted schoolmaster inclined more towards rotundity, was the grimmest and of the most forbidding aspect, though more than once he would tend to be kindness itself to his little toddler pupils, who came every morning wrapped up in furs, looking like round furry balls. He himself would sit on a kind of a rude platform made of the trunk of a tree while his young pupils sat in three rows in front of him.

In the middle row, there sat a young boy, the tiniest of the lot, but the brightest and the most mischievous of all, for the ringleader of all the lawlessness that was committed in the little thatched school, was found to be little Kishore, who accepted his due punishment with a cool, smiling face and turned back to his seat, only to plot out another sort of mischief to the great chagrin and sorrow of the stern, goodnatured, school-master. But, for one reason or another, neither the class nor the round master could ever do without the bright-eyed, lissom Kishore, who always broke the monotonous routine by some genuine humour which sometimes would even bring a flitting smile on the never-smiling lips of the great teacher. On the day when Kishore was absent the class was gloomy, dull and sleepy, the students gazed listlessly at the master's equally listless face, for the latter could scold or threaten no one with punishment that day.

It was on one of these days when Kishore was not seen in the class, that the young pupils sat in their seats, all expecting a dull day, and wishing with all their hearts that Kishore might unexpectedly rush in with something wonderful. The first half-hour was over. The master removed his hand-made, mica glasses, and ordered his pupils for a recess of ten minutes. The recess being over now, all the pupils once more trooped in the small class-room and the master started taking the attendance. He reached up to Kishore's name. He called it twice, but there was no reply.

"Kishore, where is Kishore, boys?"

"I am here Sir", came the staggering reply from the gate of the school.

"Why are you so late", demanded the master, when on looking up he saw Kishore and was astounded. There stood Kishore, in clothes all torn and tattered looking as bold and defiant as ever.

"Kishore!"

"Yes, Sir."

"Why have you come so late?"

"My....er....my father is dead, Sir, and I came to ask my friends to help me to dig a grave, Sir."

The look of surprise and amazement left the master's face and a look of pity stole into the hard eyes. He waited for some minutes and then, on an impulse, he dismissed the wide-eyed class and rising, went to Kishore, who stood there with a look of bravery, born of despair. The master took the poor little fellow in his arms and asked him to guide him to his father's shroud. For a minute or so master and pupil both mingled their tears, but.....only for a minute and then, they were alert and at once started for the sorrowful place to commence the most pitiful work in the world.

On the way Kishore related to him how when he was starting for school, his father was suddenly attacked by a huge snake and was killed instantaneously even before he could try to save himself. At this moment Kishore suddenly grew very excited and standing in the middle of the path he clenched his fists saying. "My word, Sir, I swear by the body of my dead father that I shall take my revenge and kill that most abhorrent reptile in the same manner in which he killed my poor father. Oh, Sir, he loved me, and I loved him; he was the only one I had got in this whole world. What shall I do without him—Oh! what shall I do?" He ended in tears, but soon regained himself and walked once more by the master, who was a bit frightened by the child-like vehemence.

No word was spoken between them during the rest of the way and they arrived at the fatal place where lay, streched on the ground the huge, muscular, lifeless corpse of Kishore's father. The master quivered at the sight, but Kishore reminded him of his commission. Sorrowfully they both dug the grave and laid the corpse in, covering it up with all the twigs and such-like rubbish, they were able to find in the barren-region.

The next sorrowful day dawned and once more the little pupils gathered round the hill-master, looking as anxious as ever, while each had his own version of the exciting tale about Kishore's father. Kishore attended daily, but his spirit was broken and he was as downhearted as ever. He was no longer the life and soul of the school, but only a sad little boy, with large bright eyes which shone brilliantly at the master, who always put forth his best efforts to console the little orphan.

At last, came the memorable day when Kishore was once more absent. It was cloudy and stormy and the heavens flashed out streaks of lightning while the thunder rolled on and on as if never to end its terrible roaring. Snow had commenced covering the ground like a thin white sheet and amidst all these the master, sat teaching the class, while all the time his heart dwelt on Kishore. School over, the anxious teacher made his way through the snow with a lantern in his hand. He searched hither and thither near his dwelling, but nowhere could he lay his eyes on the little fellow. He walked up a little further near the burial place of Kishore's beloved father.

"Kishore!" shouted the now desperately anxious instructor.

"Yes, Sir", came a feeble voice from near a tree.

"Kishore!" cried the master pricking up his ears.

"Here, Sir", replied the weak tones.

The master turned and the sight that met his eyes made his stern heart quail. There lying on the snow was Kishore....dying and nearby was a huge snake, a terrible reptile....dead.

"Kishore, what have you been doing?" cried the master in vehement distress. Suddenly, as if from a drowsy numbness Kishore woke up, and spoke out:

"Sir, I had told you that I would avenge my father's death and I have done it, losing my own life thus. Here is the reptile that felled my poor dear father." Then he slowly sank down as if to rest. The master caught him to his breast, but he caught a corpse, the lifeless body of the brave, bold, defiant Kishore. Slowly he placed the little body in a grave near that of his dearly-loved father and covered it up with all the snow he could brush up from the ground nearby. He traced his way back to the little thatched hut, feeling as balked as ever, but a constant feeling of pride flickered in his heart that he was the tutor of such a noble pupil.


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# The Ruba'i Or Quatrain

## Influence Of Omar As A Poet—IV

*(By J. E. Saklatwalla)*

The Persian ruba'i or quatrain is essentially an epigram, a miniature poem condensed into itself, "a moment's monument" rounded, epitomised, complete. The ruba'i generally serves as a vehicle to express the union of mystical and moral thoughts. Each ruba'i conveys a complete utterance, short and well-strung. Says Ethe, the rubai gives the most concise expression to religious and philosophic aphorisms. The Persian quatrain serves in the first three lines to indicate the subject-matter and the forth as they say, 'drives the nail through the heart'.* The metre of the Persian ruba'i is intricate and puzzling to those who are not familiar with and well versed in the prosodial arrangment of the verses contained in it. The rhyme scheme is peculiar and intricate It is said that there are in all 24 different metres in Omar's Rubaiyat. I would recommend my readers to study the learned paper on Persian Prosody and metres in the Persian language contributed to the Journal of the Bhandarker Institute for 1926, by Prof. M. T. Patwardhan, M.A. Professor of Persian.

According to Professor Browne the following four poets are considered to be the most celebrated for composing the Ruba'i, viz:—Omar Khayyam, Baba Tahir of Hamadan, Abu Sa'id bin Abi'l Khaayr, Shaikh Al-Ansari or Pir-i-Ansar.

The best definition of a Persian Ruba'i I know of is the one given by Dr. A. Christensen. The Ruba'i, says he, is of pure Persian origin. It rhymes as (a a b a or a a a a).

Christensen defines the ruba'i "Le ruba'i est merveilleuse-ment proper a exprimer une pensee spirituelle sous une forme epigrammatique. Dans le ruba'i cet esprit persan tantot gai et railleur, tantot sceptique et blase, tantot dechire de doutes, triste plein d'angoisses tantot plonge dans les contemplations mystiques, a trouve son expression juste Ici, encora, la brievte de la strophe, force le poete a etre econome des mots, a renonceracette emphase diffuse, sous laquelle les idees se perdent souvent completment."

On this head Friedrich Boden Stedt ,beautifully expresses his well-considered opinion, "many of his quatrains might be taken for newly discovered verses of Goethe, rather the utterences of a poet who lived 800 years ago and yet he stood on a height of speculation and cast such deep glances into nature as if he had the prophetic penetrating knowledge of all our philosophic hypotheses and speculations and our modern natural science. He may be compared to Lucretius among the Romans."

Khayyam still lives: his magic rhyme
Is forged of spells that conquer time.
The hopes and doubts, the joys and pains,
That never end while Man remains;
The sin, the sorrow, and the strife
Of good and ill in human life:
Such themes can ne'er grow stale and old
Nor can the verses in which they are told.
Reflecting as it does each phase
Of human thought and human ways
The world may roll through ages yet,
New stars may arise, old stars may set,
But like the grass and like the rains
Some things for ever fresh remain.
Some poets whom no rust can touch,
Khayyam and Horace are of such.
But while we knew the Romans tongue
Khayyam in vain for us had sung,
Till one arose on English earth
Who to his music gave new birth.
Henceforth, so long as English speech
Shall through the coming ages reach,
The name of Khayyam will go down
With such a glory of renown
As ne'er on Eastern poet's brow
Has poured its radiance until now.

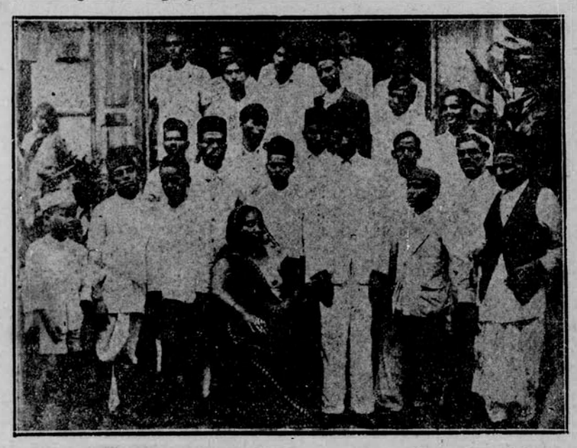
*In one place says Sir Lucas King "it is the essence of Sufi teaching that love for the Divine Being should be purged of all hope of reward, as this will keep alive the illusion of self."

# RELIEF OF BLIND

## Poona School And Home

**The Blind Relief Association, Bombay, with all its activities at several centres for the relief of the Blind (curable, incurable and with defective vision) is very well-known to the philanthropic public of Bombay. The Association has lately taken up the work of re-organising "The Poona School and Home for the Blind" which had to be closed for want of funds from 1932.**

**The photograph reproduced here will give the idea as to how the lives of incurable blind are made happy by teaching them reading and writing in Braille, and such other arts as music, tailoring as also useful work of weaving cane-chairs and type-writing, etc., entirely free, besides giving them free boarding and lodging with medical help.**



**This photograph shows the inmates of the Bind Home with its enthusiastic worker, Mrs. Bhikubai Chandulal Jalandhwala.**

**The public are requested to help the cause of the blind by sending their contributions to Dr. S. R. Machave, Honorary Secretary, Kandewadi, Girgaum, Bombay 4; so as to enable the Association to put in more and more Blind in homes and thus reduce the number of street blind beggars, day by day.**

*WORLD OF SCIENCE*

# INSECT BENEFACTORS

All insects are not pests, says Mr. R. H. Handford, of the Department of Agriculture, Canada. We are so much in the habit of considering only our insect pests, he said, that we seldom think of our insect allies. If we stop to think, we shall soon realize that there are many species of beneficial insects. Honey, shellac, and some types of dyes are insect productions we should not care to be without. In some places, insects in various stages are used particularly as food. The beneficial insects that concern us most at this particular time, however, are those that destroy insect pests. One of our best aids in the destruction of plant lice is the lady-bird beetle. Both the adults and larvae of these insects feed on plant lice and the adults at least have been known to feed on insects in other stages, especially the eggs. Another insect of importance is one of the ground beetles, called the fiery hunter. This is a large black beetle with rows of coppery spots down its back. It feeds on a considerable number of other insects

The larvae of another ground beetle has recently come into prominence as a destroyer of grasshopper eggs. The larvae of the beefly is another insect friend that destroys enormous numbers of grasshopper eggs. Similarly, various species of blister beetles, which are so destructive in their mature stage, produce young that are amongst our most important aids in our struggle against grasshoppers. Then too, there are the insect parasites. Most of these, though not all, are related to the wasps. Some species lay their eggs in cutworms and other caterpillars, the resulting larvae feeding inside the caterpillar until mature, at which time the caterpillar dies. The parasite then pupates either inside or outside the dead caterpillar and later emerges as a fully developed insect capable of laying eggs in still other insect pests. Every gardener should become acquainted with the different species of beneficial insects so that in their control operations they may destroy as few of these helpful allies as possible

## SPIDER STRANGLES SNAKE

A four-day duel between a spider and a grass-snake in the basement of a house at Baltimore ended when the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals stepped in and killed the snake. The reptile was being slowly strangled to death beneath the web which the spider—which was no bigger than the snake's eye—was steadily weaving around it.

The duel excited much publicity and was given prominence in the newspapers.

PIKE FIGHTS EAGLE.

A fight between an eagle and a fish has been witnessed from the banks of the river in Hanover (says Reuter). The eagle, a fine white-tailed specimen( swooped down upon the surface of the water and struck its talons into the back of a large pike. Then, with beating, out-stretched wings, the bird tried to fly off with its prey. But the pike was so heavy and resisted with such vigor that the eagle found itself unable to rise.

For nearly half an hour the desperate struggle went on, the eagle straining to get into the air and the pike striving to dive beneath the surface. At last the picke prevailed. It managed to dive, and, as the eagle could not free its claws from the pike's back it was pulled down under the water.

A few moments later the two creatures reappeared. Both were dead. The eagle was drowned and the fish had died of the savage wounds inflicted by its enemy.

## A CURIOUS ANT SPECIES

There is a South American ant which proceeds to a cocoa plantathey march if procession each insect stands on a leaf and slowly and carefully cuts out an almost perfect circle, and back again they march in procession each with the circle of leaf over the head like an unbrella. Back in their home, the ants masticate the leaf pieces and place them in prepared beds A peculiar fungus soon grows up in these gardens upon which the ants feed, seemingly their only food.

# WHAT CANDIDATES MUST KNOW

## Ten Commandments For Those Seeking Election To U. S. Congress

Ten Commandments for Congressmen and Congressional candidates suggested by Fred R. White, candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Second Kansas District, are forming topics for many of the Kansas political speeches this year, says the Kansas correspondent of the "New York Times." The commandments are as follows :—

1. Thou shalt have no other causes before thee other than the life, liberty and pursuit of happiness of thy people.
2. Thou shalt not vote with the majority because thou deemest it easiest and popular, but seek ye the established road of righteous experiments, rather than the unbeaten trail of doubtful experimentation. The Lord has given thee common sense, use it.

REGIMENTATION NOT WANTED.

3. Thou shalt not take names and sacrifices of the nation's forefathers in vain by coding and regimenting thy peoples to a system where each is given the same reward regardless of who fulfills the task.
4. Remember thy country's defenders as preserving a free country; keep their memory holy in act as well as words. Thou mayest need their services again.
5. Honour the country of thy birth, its Constitution, tradition and heritage, so that the peoples may long inherit an ideal government and prosper.
6. Thou shalt not kill the agricultural products of the nation, under the guise of overproduction, when thou knowest thy peoples are unfed and unclad. Thou knowest man cannot control God's natural laws.
7. Thou shalt not permit the adulteration of thy people's minds by promulgating the theory that the learned bookmen, by philosophy alone, can supplant the individual initiative of thy citizenry who daily practise their vocations.

BUREAUCRACY IS FORBIDDEN.

8. Thou shalt not steal the people's rights by making every one's business the business of the government, thereby centralizing their government into a bureaucracy. Remember thy government needs a rededication instead of a redelegation of powers.
9. Thou shalt not bear false witness to the fact that thy country was born, has lived and prospered because of the principles of a true democracy. Seek not to overthrow the foundation lest thy dwellings topple down upon thee.
10. Thou shalt not covet the bullion of thy tax-paying peoples by demonetization or inflation. Remember always that it is thy people who shou d support the government and not thy government who should support the people.

Mr. White said that his entire campaign platform could be taken from the Commandments as he outlined them. He was formerly county attorney of Wyandotte County.

## KIDNAPPED OWN WIFE

Kidnapping one's wife is conduct unbecoming a teacher and Harry D Horton, 30, the "Lochinvar" of Cliffside High School, N.J., is no longer an instructor in the commercial department

Horton resigned, but he still must face trial in First Criminal Court

With two other men his wife alleges Horton abducted her just before her divorce action was to come up. Questioned by detectives Horton said he guessed he "must have been reading to much about Lochinvar."

## ANTI-'BOBBED HAIR' CRUSADER WHO CAME TO GRIEF

Carrido Canabal, Governor of the Mexican State of Tabasco, declaring that it is "against the race and treasonable to the State" for women to bob their hair, warns them to desist. Which only goes to show that Carrido Canabal has never heard of William Prynne (1600-1669), English Puritan and M. P.

William Prynne crusaded against bobbed hair three centuries before Governor Canabal ever thought of it. English gentlewomen, he said with horror, "are now growne so farre past shame, past modesty, grace and nature, as to clip their haire like men with lockes and foretops, and to make this cut the very guise and fashion of the times."

Bitterly he admonished them: "Even nature herself abhors to see a woman shorne or polled; a woman with cut haire is a filthy spectacle, and much like a monster....it being natural and comly to women to nourish their haire, which even God and nature have given them for a covering a token of rule-jection, and a naturall badge to distinguish them from man."

Nothing happened to bobbed hair as a result of all this; it is more common to-day than ever. But some pretty important and disconcerting things happened to Mr. Prynne as a result of his crusading spirit. He was not only imprisoned repeatedly; he was fined and clapped into the pillory. Worse, both his ears were cut off and the letters, S. L. ("seditious libeller") were branded on his face.—"Literary Digest."

## STAMP-COLLECTOR SELLS WIFE FOR $ 700

How a middle-aged man who had an uncontrollable passion for postage stamps drew up a formal document and sold his attractive wife to another man for dol. 700 was revealed by the Hoboken police with the arrest of Richard Rost, the guilty husband, along with his wife and Paul Herman, the purchaser, says the New York correspondent of the "Chicago Daily Tribune."

All three parties to the amazing transaction were arrested for "conspiring" against the notary public who witnessed the contract.

The husband, a professional stamp dealer as well as a fiery amateur collector, demanded dol. 900 for his wife when he first discovered that she loved one of his friends, who was not a stamp collector, it appears.

A bit of bargaining on both sides finally brought the price down to dol. 700, which the friend paid in three dol. 200 and one dol. 100 installments, claiming possession of his property

The transaction was carried out smoothly to the satisfaction of all parties concerned until the husband—the seller, not the purchaser—accused his faithless wife of purloining part of his beloved stamp collection.

It was only through the heat of the ensuing altercation that the authorities discovered the so-called sale.

# A HISTORY OF HUMAN PROTEST

(Continued from page 15.)

and the new kingdom underobey all commands of his master, Charles Martel defended Europe against the Islamic. A partial consolidation of Europe and a complete arrest of paganism happened under the great Charlemagne (771-814) who with an ambitious eye for a world Empire, donned the armour as the great protector and champion of Christendom. He carried on a series of "holy" wars carrying the Cross at the point of the sword to the heart of Europe. The impotent Roman Pope found in Charlemagne a weapon to protect his not too strong position, and crowned him Emperor at Rome without his asking. The pagans were driven to the sea where they established the sea powers of the Danes. Normans and Vikings under great warriors like Ralph the Ganger and Canute. To the great misfortune of Europe, France and Germany parted again never to unite even after the catastrophe of the Great War. The ambitious Louis became the Emperor of France, and Henry the Fowler was elected Emperor of Germany. His successor, the first of the Ottos, flattered the Pope into crowning him emperer at Rome.

RISE OS FEUDALISM.

For three centuries Europe presented the spectacle of a broken civilisation. Simultaneously great ideas were born and leaders were selected to lead small communities; and this led to a politico-economic crystillisation under the Feudal system, where men and estates came together for the protection of their mutual rights and liberties and the safety of their lives and property. Form the Teutonic side arose ideas of knightly associations, devotion and personal service to noble causes, and thus the vassal was linked to the lord of his castle who in theory was the emblem of Chivalry, Nobility and Courage. The economic idea was centered in the 'fief' which was usually a piece of land, and office, some revenue in money or kind, or the right to collect some toll or tax in return of the 'vassal' which was offered to the lord. A ceremony of homage marked the creative contract where the vassal swore loyalty to his master, promised to preserve all secrets in the interest of the lord, betray his enemies, protect his family and estate, guard and defend his castle, and follow him to war when he so desired. A serf was linked to his master, and he to a greater master, and he to a mighty lord, and the lord sometimes owed allegiance to a king. Thus arose a political organisation in the feudal society.

Serfdom was replaced by slavery where the vassal was "bound to the soil, with no power to move, all being required to work their land until death united them to it in a long and welcome vacation," The vassals, as years went on, came to be slaves on the estates of their masters, they had to perform menial and often most degrading functions like lighting their masterss to bed, ravage the estates for the lord's dinner, and present their daughters whenever the lustful lords required then services. Feudalism spread to the root of European society, established the power of a landed aristocracy in league with the Church, and as we shall see later paved the way for revolutions and the downfall of many a monarch.

CHRISTIANITY CRUCIFIED.

The history of the Roman Church after Otto is a procession of Popes, clad in their ermine gowns, drunk with the pomp and splendour of the Earth, greedy of worldly power and fond of shameless display. The colour of the Lateran changed with the rise and demise of Popes, some noble and well-meaning souls, but the most greedy and treacherous, tainted with corruption and uncleanlines, dreaming of earthly dominion, directing their activities with wordly astuteness, fanatism and pedantry, and cloaking their scanty knowledge with meaningless cultism and theocracy. The eleventh century witnessed the complete moral bankruptcy of the Church, and witnessed the first great split of the Latin and Greek Churches over the dispute of the holy Trinity. Thus in illusions and the struggle of the form of the Church over the beautiful sayings of Jesus, Christianity was crucified for a thousand years, till the wild drums of the Crusaders called the faithfuls of two mighty religions to a shameless orgy of blood and destruction, dragging man to the early cannibal days of the cave men. The sword was drawn to protect the kingdom of the Saviour from the fanatism and greed of the conqueror.

## ENERGY FROM DEPTHS OF SEA

### Scientist Hopes To Produce "World's" Cheapest Electric Power

The floating power plant invented by the French Scientist, Prof. George Claude has recently been completed and he is prepared to turn out the world's cheapest commercial electric power. The power will be used right on board the ship to manufacture 1,000 tons of ice per day, he told 150 invited guests, all engineers. The French scientist will utilize thermal differences between surface and depth waters of tropical seas to create power

Following experiments in Cuba in 1931 when he dropped a tube a mile and one-eighth long into Matanzas Bay to prove that power could be made by his process, he secured financial aid and himself purchased the steamer Tundsie, which Frnch shipyards have just equipped with a power and refrigerating plant. The ship is a nightmare of Jules Verne with its bridge and decks laced with pipes, cylinders, valves and meters, all designed to aid in drawing electrical power from the sea, Professor Claude himself explained his process to his guests.

"The George Claude process consists essentially in causing warm surface water of tropical seas to boil in a vacuum; put the steam to work in the turbines and condense it by cold water from the depths.

"Experiments made in 1928 and in Cuba in 1931 on a small scale confirmed my theoretic findings. It remained to put them into a plant industrially exploitable.

"As I had to finance it myself, I thought of a flexible method; to equip a floating plant permitting the use of a relatively short vertical tube and installation in interesting points of the equatorial zone."

Professor Claude said it had also occurred to him to utilize the plant to make ice. The plan calls for a tube with a 30-foot buoy to be dropped and anchored to the bottom so that the ship can move off, if necessary (in the event of a storm) and easily pick up the connection when it returns. A 2,300 foot tube, composed of 112 soldered sections, and nine feet in diameter, will bring the water to the plant from the depths.

The plant itself will contain a vacuum boiler 80 feet long and 20 feet in diameter placed 35 feet beneath the surface of the sea. An air extractor will make the vacuum in the boiler and vacuum pumps will bring up the water and pump the warm water as well. The huge cylinder will contain four compartments for boiling and five for condensation. The steam produced in the boiling chambers will pass into the condensing chambers after passing through the turbines and creating power.

The cold sea water will do the condensing.

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## THEIR MAJESTY'S NEW DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

An hitherto unpublished picture of Princess Marina of Greece (left) made during a previous visit to the summer villa of Prince and Princess Paul of Jugoslavia on the shores of Bohinisko Lake. It was here while they were both holiday-making that Prince George proposed to the Princess.

# A HISTORY OF HUMAN PROTEST

## *From Amos To Lenin & Gandhi*

## Christendom And Feudalism

(By Proscos)

The crucifixion of Jesus did not put an end to the message he left to all mankind. Hearts were stirred to assimilate his teachings; and they unfortunately mingled with the superstitious cultism and theocracy of the old order, giving birth to a new faith from the ashes of paganism. Perhaps the first individual to attempt to shape a cult out of the words of Jesus was Saul of Tarsus, a Jew and a Roman citizen, who spent his early days persecuting the followers of the crucified martyr. Though the new faith arose out of a mere chance, it was destined to play a great role in the shaping of the social and economic orders of the world for hundreds of years. Jesus is said to have appeared to Saul in a vision, and caused the awakening of his slumbering soul. St. Paul, as he is now known to history, succeeded in raising a new religion from the life of Jesus, clothing his words with the ritualism, cultism and paganism of the Isis, Attis, Orpheus Mithra cults of Egypt, Greece and Persia. St. Paul gave to Christianity the body of the Christian Church whose soul and spirit Jesus was destined to remain. The new prophet gave to his followers a new doctrine of faith, and wandered round the Mediterranean preaching his dictum, "The wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life."

The officialdom of the newly-created Church assimilated from Mithraism the doctrine of the sacrifice of the lamb; and the Serapis-Isis-Horus religion of the Nile re-appeared in the worship of Mother Mary. Theocracy and ritualism continued to replace almost all that remained of the sayings of Jesus, and the Church was soon divided into the warring elements of the Arians, Sabellians and Trinitians disputing the connotation of the Trinity.

PERSECUTIONS OF CHRISTIAN.

But the Church with its promise of eternal life, and reward for the sufferings on Earth, continued to draw to its bosom the plebian and slave population of the Roman Empire. The principles of the Church were adapted to their political, social and economic existence and they raised the standard of revolt by opposing military service, and the gladiatorial games, and by refusing to hail as their God the Roman Emperor. The Emperor Nero found an excuse to avenge this revolt against his divine authority, and he had thousands of devout Christians slaughtered under the pretext that they had caused the burning of Rome. The persecution of these innocents continued till repression reached its climax under the cruel Diocletian, who razed churches to the ground, burnt all available copies of the gospels and the epistles, and ordered thousands to be crucified for having defied a descendant of Caesar.

But blood and terror failed to wean the people away from the glamour of martyrdom and the divine call of the Cross, and so the wise Constantine decided to achieve by diplomacy what his predecessors had failed to secure by coercion. In 325 A.D. he summoned the Nicea, or the General Council of the Church, and ignorant as he was, pretended to listen to the bitter wranglings of Christian theocracy. He was baptised on his death-bed, and thus the crucifier in humble meekness adopted the crown and leadership of the crucified. It was left to Theodisius I (379-395) to secure the revival of the Roman Empire, sustained by the vigour, faith and devotion of the inspired adherents of the Christian Church.

CHRISTIAN COMMUNISTS.

While the political unification of Christianity was being achieved by the Emperors, a great ideal of a Christian domination of the world was suggested by a pious Christian soul, St. Augustine (354-430 A.D.), who visioned a spiritual society of the predestined faithful with the Church as the supreme ruler. In his "City of God" St. Augustine pictured a city on earth and in Heaven where men will be at peace with one another and with God, and will do good to all. He emphasised that his kingdom will be for the poor, for according to him "the superfluities of the rich are the necessaries of the poor."

St. Augustine was not alone to preach the ideal of a united Christianised world, for with him arose a number of men who visioned the same ideal, who condemned the rich, saw through the crime of property, and wanted to establish a world of peace and love, held together by the devotion and selfless service of Christian souls. The earliest of these was St. Cyprian (200-258 A.D.) who proclaimed that "God's footstool is not property," St. Basil (329-379 A.D.) held that "if each one would take that which is sufficient for his needs, leaving what is superfluous to those in distress, no one would be rich, no one poor" the rich man is a thief; "and his words were echoed by St. Jerome (340-420) according to whom "opulence is always the result of theft, if not committed by the actual possessor then by his predecessor." He was unflinching in his condemnation of inheritance.

The most unambiguous criticism of property came from St. Ambrose (340-397) who reasoned that "Nature gave all things in common for the use of all; usurpation created private rights. Property hath no rights. The pagans hold earth as property. Thay do blaspheme God." St. John Chrysostom was no less emphatic in his denunciation of the rich. "How comes it that you have so many fields, and your neighbour not even a clod of earth?" he asked the rich landlords. To him "the rich and covetous were truly as robbers," who "standing in the public highway, despoil the passers."

The work began by these Christian souls was to be crystalised and organised by the founder of the Benedictian order, St. Benedict (480-544 A.D.), whose monasteries spread throughout Christendom, when selfless apostles sowed far and wide the seeds of the word of Jesus. His work was to be later carried on by St. Albans and St. Patrick who carried baptism to the far off British Isles to be completed by St. Gregory (540-604) who saw angels in the slave markets of barbaric Britain, and who laid at the doors of the privileged classes the misery of the people. "They must be admonished who do seek another's goods, yet do not give of their own, that they may know that the earth which thay have received is common to all men, and, therefore, its products are common to all." These words proclaiming a Christian communism were not uttered before a modern army of the intelligent European proleteriat, but before the barbarian hordes which infested then the length and breadth of the continent.

DARK AGE OF EUROPE.

The dark age of Europe began with the fall of Rome. The Christian saints were like lamps who tried to light the innumerable flocks of barbarian Vandals, Franks, Burgundians, Visigoths, Suevi, Ostrogoths, Angles, Saxons, Jutes and Huns who peopled Spain, Gaul, Portugal, the Rhone valley, Italy, England and Central Europe, fighting, invading, plundering and conquering each other. This confusion deepened into utter chaos as famine, floods, pestilence and plague swept the world in the fifth and sixth centuries. Unable to live in the misery-stricken lands, made desperate by the terrors of the Roman legions, and envying the prosperity of the Empire, the barbarians rushed down upon the decaying Roman splendour, already weakened by criminal indulgence and corruption. Rome was sacked and Odvacco (476 A.D.) finally put an end to the Western Roman Empire.

In this scattered debris of a mighty kingdom, Augustine proclaimed the City of God. The Roman Church became a political body with the title of "pontifex maximus," attempting to establish its political supremacy over the world, clothing the words of Jesus with the Papal robe of purple and gold, and donning in his name the crown of Earthly Power. The Pope of Rome became the highest priest, judge and divine monarch of Christendom, keeping alive for a time the stinking corpse of the Roman Empire.

Devastated and stricken Europe was meanwhile strewn with economic groups which clustered round some chief or lord who built a castle to protect the small band of poor, loyal followers. The French succeeded in establishing a kingdom under Clovis (481-511) who reigned over Belgium, France and Germany under the protection of the Roman Church. The non-Latinised Franks became Flemish and Dutchmen. The French kingdom was soon broken under the Merovingian dynasty into Neustria (France) and Austrasia (Germany); but was again united when Pepin conquered Neustria;

(Continued on page 14.)

DESPISED AND REJECTED OF MEN.
(By Sigismund Goetze, German painter.)

The previous four articles on the same subject appeared in our issues of the 5th, 12th and 19th August and 2nd September.

## "RETURN THE SAAR"

Four hundred and fifty thousand people heard Chancellor Hitler launch his "Return the Saar" campaign at the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein near Coblenz last month. Photo shows Hitler returning the salute of the crowd at Ehrenbreitstein.

## WORLD'S ARMED FORCES

1913

(Figures include active and trained reserve forces.)

| | Organized Forces. | Expenditures. $ |
|---|---|---|
| Russia .. | 5,400,000 | '14-393,193,808 |
| France .. | 5,300,000 | '14-202,141,122 |
| Great Britain .. | 803,128 | '14-143,331,350 |
| Italy .. | 3,380,000 | '14- 80,025,234 |
| United States .. | 213,445 | '14- 94,229,047 |
| Japan .. | 1,400,000 | '14- 47,037,809 |
| Rumania .. | 580,000 | |
| Belgium .. | 340,000 | |
| Greece .. | 150,000 | |
| Portugal .. | 150,000 | |
| Germany .. | 5,400,000 | '14-293,289,155 |
| Austria-Hungary. | 3,600,000 | '14- 47,037,809 |
| Turkey .. | 1,928,715 | |
| Bulgaria .. | 450,000 | |
| Totals .. | 29,095,288 | 1,300,285,334 |

1934

(Figures include active force, trained reserve, air force—latest figures.)

| | Organized Forces. | Total Aircraft. |
|---|---|---|
| Russia .. | 16,210,000 | 750 |
| France .. | 6,952,213 | 3,000 |
| Britain .. | 1,141,987 | 1,434 |
| Italy .. | 6,495,535 | 1,507 |
| United States .. | 444,661 | 2,351 |
| Japan .. | 2,177,000 | 1,939 |
| Rumania .. | 1,600,827 | 799 |
| Belgium .. | 584,224 | 195 |
| Greece .. | 583,450 | 120 |
| Portugal .. | 419,800 | 130 |
| Germany .. | 1,100,500 | |
| Austria .. | 30,000 | |
| Hungary .. | 35,000 | |
| Turkey .. | 665,800 | 50 |
| Bulgaria .. | 33,000 | |
| Totals .. | 38,473,994 | 12,275 |

| | Expenditures. $ |
|---|---|
| Russia .. .. | '31—1,118,817,000 (military, naval,) |
| France .. .. | '33— 553,511,640 |
| Britain .. .. | '34— 278,091,440 |
| Italy .. .. | '34— 277,071,446 |
| United States .. | '33— 277,050,381 |
| Japan .. .. | '32— 305,190,400 |
| Rumania .. .. | '33— 56,375,844 |
| Belgium .. | '33— 40,043,327 |
| Greece .. .. | '32— 26,065,600 |
| Portugal .. .. | '33— 23,586,592 |
| Germany .. .. | '33— 194,000,000 |
| Austria .. .. | '33— 19,040,000 |
| Hungary .. .. | '33— 26,306,700 |
| Turkey .. .. | '33— |
| Bulgaria .. .. | '33— |
| Totals .. | 3,195,150,370 |

(Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria prohibited air forces and German army limited to 100,000 by treaties.)
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**JOB TOO MUCH FOR MEN**

Woman Appointed Mayor O fCalera, Chile

The three last mayors of the city of Calera Chile, were men, as all mayors of all cities in Chile always have been. But the three last mayors resigned, complaining that the post was too difficult

So on Aug. 5 the Ministry of the Interior named Senora Lily Wallace de Duus as mayor of Calera. Senora du Duus is 35 years old, the daughter of English parents, the granddaughter of the founder of the Valparaiso Gas Company, and the wife of Juan Duus, a prominent sportsman.

**UNIVERSAL INCREASE IN MARRIAGES**

An almost universal increase in marriages for 1933 was reported in the Year-Book of the League of Nations. The record was especially good in Germany, France, Italy, Great Britain, Argentina, and Chile. The increase followed a decline in recent years, during which economic conditions were decidedly discouraging.

A novel encouragement not only to marriages, but to fruitful marriages, was given in Germany. To German married couples not over thirty, who have two children within the next five years, free homes are available in a new settlement in Altenburg, in Thurngia. They and their children, however, must be eugenically sound. Each couple must pay a monthly rental of dol 13.50 until the first child is born, at which time they will receive a claim to the house they occupy. When the second child arrives, title to the house will be their very own.

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## ABID ALI'S REPLY TO NARIMAN

### Resigned As Protest Against "Novel Procedure"

### CHARGE OF "MURDERING ALL THAT IS DECENT & JUST"

Sjt. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy has issued the following statement:—

Although much has appeared in the Press regarding the B. P. C. C. elections and its consequences and although a one-sided version has been inspired in the Press I tried to remain aloof from it but since the authoritative statement which has been issued by Mr. Nariman is entirely misleading and far from facts I hasten to put in a few lines.

Mr. Nariman quotes Corporation and Legislature Constitutions. I am entirely ignorant of all these constitutions and I am not sorry for it. Always I have kept myself away from these Institutions as I am convinced that they are meant to keep the Nation away from its Goal. It is therefore beyond my capacity to discuss this question from the point of view of the Constitutions introduced to keep India in Bondage.

I request Mr. Nariman to judge Congress Elections relying on Congress Constitutions and conventions and that too from what he himself followed in 1931. The Annual General Election of B.P.C.C. members was held on 31st May 1931. On the 3rd of June a Committee consisting of Messrs. Nariman, Brelvi and Kher was appointed to go into the complaints. This Committee held that although there were irregularities in elections they were not so vital as to invalidate the elections and recommend that all the elections be held valid. This report was first accepted by the Council of the B.P.C.C. on the 3rd July, and then only it was decided to convene the annual general meeting of the B.P.C.C. on the 12th July, 1931, to elect Office-bearers and members of the A.I.C.C. (It should be remembered that the time which Mr. Nariman wants now to allow for appeals to B.P.C.C. and the Congress Working Committee was not allowed then.

**Convention Is Rule**

Mr. Nariman is right when he says that there is nothing in the Constitution of the B.P.C.C. to guide us on these questions. In the absence of rules convention is the rule, I can quote several precedents which will disprove all that Mr. Nariman has claimed. The procedure adopted by Mr. Nariman in 1931 is enough to meet all the present arguments of Mr. Nariman.

It is said that if we follow the same procedure this year also many complications will arise in elections in years to come. To that my reply is that the Constitution Revision Sub-Committee referred to by Mr. Nariman will certainly deal with all these points and surely necessary provisions will be made to obviate such complications.

**Unnecessary Haste.**

As for the A.I.C.C. mandate to complete the elections before the 15th instant much is not necessary to add in view of what is happening in other Provinces. The final date fixed is 15th September. Even now the B.P.C.C. is not holding the elections within time. The A.I.C.C. expects every Congress organisation honestly to try and finish the elections within the stipulated time and not to adopt "all the possible means" to honour the mandate but otherwise disgrace the Congress name. The Maharashtra P.C.C. cannot completes its elections for a fortnight more. Berar elections have been cancelled by the Congress President himself and fresh elections ordered. Nearly three weeks will be necessary for them to complete their elections. Under no circumstances A.I.C.C. elections will be complete all over the country before the middle of next month.

Another argument of Mr. Nariman is "election of President for the Congress Session." Provincial Congress Committees recommend and not elect. It is the function of the Congress Reception Committee to consider the recommendations of the Provincial Congress Committees and elect the President. In case of tie certainly the recommendations of the B.P.C.C. would have been of great value. Fortunately, nowever, this year there is only one name before the country, viz., Babu Rajedra Prasad. In view of the appeal of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan Saheb the Reception Committee has no alternative but to elect Rajendra Babu unanimously.

**Why He Resigned.**

My resignation from the Secretaryship of the B.P.C.C. was due to adopting the novel procedure this year. In the last meeting of the Council of the B.P.C.C. Mr. Nariman said that he will try and submit his report on the election disputes on the 17 September. After receiving this information the Council fixed 16th September, for the annual general meeting of the B.P.C.C.

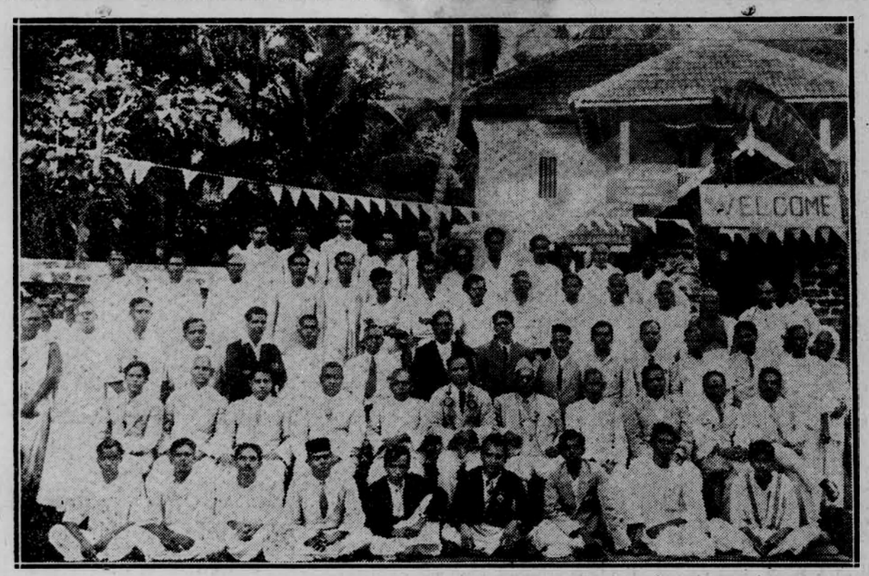
I and friends holding similar view like mine insisted that we should wait for the reports of the Enquiry Officers as was done last year. The other method adopted is unfair and unjust. Leave aside the constitutional and conventional objections. My resignation had nothing to do with the "F" Ward election results; nor to force a re-election in that Ward. If the Reports would have been considered and the honest opinion would have been to hold it valid I would have supported it wholeheartedly. The idea to invalidate it after the annual general meeting and holding re-election after the Congress session was strongly opposed by me.

I shall not contest in re-election or by-election which are promised to take place after having allowed the would-be "invalid" members to take part in the elections which are to take place tomorrow.

**Bankrupt Pleadings.**

As for the appeal for the Congress solidarity, etc., I very respectfully beg to remind Mr. Nariman that these bankrupt pleadings will not take us anywhere. Unity was and is still in your hands. You are convinced of it and still you will not act, because you are influenced otherwise, and therefore you will not achieve it. Unity in the Congress and success of not only the session but many other things ahead depend on your acting justly and fairly. Postpone to-morrow's elections and everything can be set right. I have stood with you always. There was never anything dearer to me more than the Congress and you colleagues. Injustice and harm done to me personally had always to be forgotten but certainly I cannot be a party when my colleagues start murdering all that is decent and just.

I have resigned from the Secretaryship. But I remain loyal to the Congress as ever with the same love and faith in it. My motto of life is "Freedom or Death" and that will be the permanent guide of my life.




A group-photograph taken on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Agency Office of the Bombay Life Assurance Co. at Tirur on Aug. 2.

## WITHOUT FOOD FOR MONTHS

### Incredible Story Of Man Is Reported From Travancore

TRIVANDRUM, Sept. 14

The extraordinary story of a man going without food for months together was given currency some time ago in Travancore, but no one felt inclined to believe it as true. Enquiries by the "United Press" now go to show that there is truth in the story.

Mr. Krishna Pillai, a graduate of the Madras University and a sub-Registrar in the Travancore State, as he himself tells his numerous visitors, has gone without food of any kind except water for a year His friends appear to have prevailed upon him with success to take some food on six occassions during the year.

It is said that he able to accomplish this feat not with aid of medicines or mantrams, but with the help of a secret revealed to him by Goddess Mahadevi. His children, who have been told of the secret, are also able to go without food.

Mr. Krishna Pillai, who is a native of Changanachetry, proposes to reveal the secret to Mahatma Gandhi whom he would visit shortly.—United Press.

## *DOCK WORKERS ARRESTED*

### *Refuse To Commence Work Before 7 a. m.*

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

Twenty-one dock workers at Kidderpore Docks have been arrested by Port Police as they refused to commence work before 7 a.m. in the morning.

It is alleged the stevedores wanted the workers to start their work from 6-30 a.m. in the morning, but the latter refused on the strength of the Agreement of 1919, by which they were not to work before 7 a.m. in the morning.

The police were called and workers were handed over to them. All the arrested men are members of Port and Dock Workers' Union.—United Press.

## *Three Women Arrested*

KARACHI, Sept. 15

Acting on the information that party of Dacoits lay in ambush in a jungle, 18 miles from Shikarpore the police rushed to the spot and effected the arrest of three women and seized one revolver and a number of cartridges. Besides, this a large amount of stolen property is also stated to have been recovered but the party's chief fled away, the police still pursuing him.—A. UP. Special.

## *ON HUNGER-STRIKE FOR 132 DAYS*

AMRITSAR, Sept. 15.

According to a statement made to the press by Mr. Jangir Singh, Parja Mandal Secretary, Sardar Sewa Singh Thikriwia has completed 132 days of hunger-strike in Patiala Jail.

He is being forcibly fed and his weight is fluctuating between 96 and 100 lbs.—United Press.

## BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE Co.

### Agency Office Opened At Tirur

An Agency Office of the Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd., was opened on the 2nd instant by Rao Bahadur Kunhiraman Nair, Additional District Magistrate of Malabar, at Tirur at "Ambika Vilas", a building newly erected for the purpose by Mr. V. Narayana Menon the local agent. There was a large and distinguished gathering and among the gentlemen present were Messrs. K. Padmanabha Pai, Managing Proprietor of Messrs. Kochikar Brothers, Madras Branch Secretaries of the Company, C. Sankaran Nair, Malabar District Agent, and the Elaya Rajah of Nilambur, P. K. Ramunni Menon, Sub-Judge, Calicut, C. Ramunni Nair, District Munsif, N. Kunhappa Nambiar, Deputy Collector and A. V. Karunakara Menon, District Registrar.

Mr. K. Padmanabha Pai delivered a long speech about the good work done by Mr. V. Narayana Menon during the last four years and the circumstances that led to the opening of the Agency Office at Tirur. He then gave an account of the progress made by the Company since its start in 1908.

Mr. Padmanabha Pai then handed over a Gold Medal to the President to be presented to Mr. Narayana Menon for the steady and good work done.

The president spoke of the several good qualities possessed by Mr. Narayana Menon, and said that the large gathering of the evening consisting of gentlemen of all parts of the district in a small town like Tirur was a proof of great popularity of Mr. Narayana Menon. He then declared the office open and decorated Mr Narayana Menon with the gold medal. Mr. Menon then thanked the president and the gentlemen present and the function came to a close. Light refreshments and tea were served before the gathering dispersed.

## SOVIET & LEAGUE

### Complete Agreement Reached

GENEVA, Sept. 15.

M. Litvinoff has replied satisfactorily regarding the plans to admit the Soviet into the League, according to French quarters, who now anticipate a smooth passage of further procedure.—Reuter.

(Later).—Complete agreement has been reached with the Soviet representatives regarding the procedure of Soviet's entry into the League. Formalities in that connection are expected to be completed early next week. Those States which did not accept the first French Draft of the invitation also approved the procedure. —Reuter.

## JUMMA MOSQUE FUNDS

### Trustee Urges Payment In Full, Alleging Failure Of Instalments

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 14.

Important developments, in the matter of the local Jumma Mosque funds case, which was reported in the columns of this paper recently, and in which an amount of Rs. 6,671-3-11 was decreed by the first class sub-judge at Poona against the heirs of the late Sir Ibrahim Haroon Jaffer, have now taken place.

Khan Bahadur Salahuddin, the present managing trustee of the mosque, has now applied to the court for the realisation of the whole of the amount, alleging that the heirs of Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer had failed to pay the necessary amount in instalments, as was directed by the court.

It will be remembered that in original case, the sub-judge had upon a request from the defendents, who were Sir Haroon's heirs, granted them easy instalments of Rs. 75 each per month. The judgment also laid it down that the plaintiff might sue for execution of the whole of the decree for full amount if two consecutive instalment were not paid in by the defendents.

## AERODROME FOR CEYLON

### Indian Aviation Expert Summoned For Advice

COLOMBO, Sept. 15.

Captain Armitage, of the Royal Air Force, India, has arrived in Ceylon on the invitation of the local Government to report on the site selected for the proposed aerodrome for Ceylon.

It is understood that an expert's report was deemed necessary by the Ceylon Government, in view of certain differences of opinion on the subject of the site between certain members of the Executive Committee of Officers of the Public Works Department.

Captain Armitage, it is said, is in favour of the site selected, which is at Ratmalana about nine miles to the south of Colombo Fort.—United Press.

## *KELKAR NOT CONTESTING*

### *Central Division And Assembly Election*

POONA, Sept. 15.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, has decided not to contest the ensuing Assembly elections from the Central Division on personal grounds.—United Press.

# Reduction In Factory Hours Likely

## U. S. CONCILIATION MOVE

### Rioting In Burlington; Tear Gas Disperses Crowds ...

NEW YORK, September 14.

**While the tenseness of the strike situation in the Rhode Island has subsided disorder occurred in Burlington, North Carolina where the national guard using tear gas dispersed a crowd of 400 who were attempting to prevent the opening of a mill.**

**Five persons who were bayonetted were slightly injured, and four were arrested.**

**The opinion is expressed that the strike is becoming a decisive test of the trade union strength under N. R. A.**

**Some cotton mill owners have privately admitted that other industries had put pressure on them to resist all demands of the textile workers on the ground that if they surrender the strike wave would spread to all other industries.**

**It is reported that the administration is considering an order for a reduction in factory hours throughout the country without a change in the rates of wages, in order to appease the labour unrest.—Reuter.**

## ATTACK ON "MERCHANTS OF DEATH"

### U. S. Senator Declares War On Munition Makers

NEW YORK (By Mail.)

Legislation to end the private manufacture of arms is expected to result from disclosures to be made before the Senate's committee which recently at Washington an investigation into the activities of "Merchants of Death."

A slashing attack on munition makers was made at Chicago by Senator Gerald P. Nye, chairman of the committee, who was responsible for sitting this inquiry on foot in face of opposition from powerful munition interests.

"Profits in the manufacture of munitions and the greediness of dominant industrialists in this field are the prime cause of war," Senator Nye declared. "All munition makers want war for their own personal profit."

Referring to the Dupont Company, America's largest arms concern, the Senator said: "During four years of peacetime Duponts made only 4,000,000 dollars. During four years of war they made 24,000,000 dollars in profits. Naturally Dupont sees red when he sees these profits attacked by supporters of international peace."

ARMS MAKERS UNDER FIRE

The Committee's agents are said to have unearthed extraordinary ramifications of a world-wide munitions trust and these will form the basis of the cross-examination of 12 or more prominent American arms manufacturers who have been summoned to give evidence.

Records of the Navy and War Departments and the correspondence files of private companies have been under the microscope of the Committee's investigators all this summer. According to Senator James Pope, one member of the Committee, these have disclosed "some interesting international rumours that links have been situations," and there are traced between a great European arms magnate and leading American manufacturers.

## *CENSORSHIP ON MUNITIONS INQUIRY*

### *Names Of Chinese Officials Withheld As Sequel To Protests Of 5 Govts.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14

In view of the protests of at least five Governments censorship has been imposed on some phases of the munitions enquiry.

The names of Chinese officials who are alleged to have accepted commissions from the Dupont Denemours Corporation are withheld from the official record on the ground that their publication might have political repercussions abroad.

The earlier Committee had privately conferred with Mr. Cordell Hull and Mr Roper Secretary of the Commerce Department.

Subsequently Senator Nye declared that there has been no request to soft-pedal anything. Tehy were going right ahead.—Reuter's Special.

## *17 ARRESTS IN SIND VILLAGE*

### *Chowkidar's Altercation With Alleged Gangsters & Its Sequel*

KARACHI, Sept. 14.

Timely intervention by the police prevented a small incident developing into communal affray.

According to a report received by the "Hindu," it appears a Hindu chowkidar of village Markhani Larkana District had an encounter with alleged suspects which brought to the scene a number of villagers.

An altercation ensued wherein a few were injured.

The police soon arrived and restored order removed the injured chowkidar to hospital and effected 17 arrests.—A P. Special.

Sardar Hari Singh and Mr. Labhu Ram Kalia, Secretaries of the Liberal League, in Kapurthala, have applied to the Chief Minister, Kapurthana for permission to interview Ch. Abdul Aziz, a prisoner in the State jail.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BR ELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.